

JPRS-UPA-87-028  
14 SEPTEMBER 1987



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# ***JPRS Report***

## **Soviet Union**

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***Political Affairs***

45

14 SEPTEMBER 1987

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## SOVIET UNION POLITICAL AFFAIRS

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RESTRUCTURING PROGRESS IN RSFSR EXAMINED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Jul 87 p 1

[Article: "In the Vanguard of Transformations"]

[Text] Restructuring, which has touched all aspects of our life, is entering a new phase, the most important period--specific transformations. The June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed M. S. Gorbachev in the concluding statement, transforms the ideas of restructuring to a practical plane. The central task of each party organization and of each communist is to deepen the approaches which have been begun, intensify efforts along the path of renovation, and consolidate the favorable results which have already been attained, decisively getting rid of everything which we call obsolete, stagnant phenomena.

Restructuring has been understood and adopted by the people. Conducted on the initiative of the party, it gave rise to serious hopes in society and stimulated the initiative and energy of millions of Soviet people. The rates of socioeconomic acceleration show how purposeful and energetically they can operate and are operating in many labor collectives and party organizations. Unfortunately, workers' letters to the party's Central Committee and to the editors of the mass media, including our newspaper, also show the slow course of restructuring locally. The reasons for the slippage in many areas is hidden namely in the lagging of a number of party organizations behind the demands of the times and the inability to estimate the situation, master new forms of activity, and organize clear, efficient work.

The June plenum fundamentally posed the question of increasing the responsibility of communists and of the leaders of party, soviet, and economic organs for the state of affairs, for the actual solution of urgent problems, and for the course of restructuring.

It goes without saying that restructuring is a long-term process; it is connected with the implementation of long-term party policy which provides society with an exit to new, advanced positions. But this by no means signifies that we can operate slowly and indifferently. We have no time for wavering. In some places the reluctance to transfer from word to deed and boldly achieve tangible practical results and frank temporizing even lead to the loss of positions which have been achieved. Complacency has become manifested, and in some labor collectives they have weakened the struggle against instances of slovenliness, indiscipline, drunkenness, and stealing.

Special concern is caused by the deeply rooted psychology of parasitism. Even there, it was said at the plenum, where only minor effort and minimum attention are sufficient for the solution of a problem they continue to beckon to the center and wait for assistance from above. Such a position is unsuitable anywhere. It should be decisively condemned and overcome. Here is where there is a need for the party eye and party demand and control!

In the Russian Federation, there are many examples where party organizations are equal to today's requirements and are creatively seeking and employing new forms of control of the economy and social processes. In the Tatar ASSR, thanks to this stable rates of acceleration are being attained in such a difficult area of material production as agriculture. Intensification, contract forms of labor, and competition of the workers of the fields and farms permit raising the productivity of the lands, livestock, and fowl.

But here is one more direction of the efforts of Tataria's party organizations: the creation of collectives of intensive labor. Not only teams and brigades, but also entire kolkhozes and sovkhozes are working on the new basis. The clearly thought out work of the oblast committee, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations permits the successful realization of today's tasks and long-term special-purpose programs. The first results of the competition of the five-year plan's second year show that today the yields of milk are surpassing the three thousand level for the entire herd. Thanks to the intensification of labor, this year already the consumption of the most important food products from their own resources reached a level which was intended in the Food Program for the end of 1990.

In Saratov Oblast, the party organization developed its hand in the course of restructuring. Under its leadership, a movement was initiated for the development of the social sphere and for the creation of modern everyday production life. Questions of the social development of the labor collectives are examined regularly here at plenums, active groups of city and rayon party organizations, and sessions of the Soviets of People's Deputies. They discuss the question of seeing that at all enterprises, construction sites, and livestock farms and in the organizations and institutions there are normal social and living conditions: dining rooms, aid stations, combined acceptance points for domestic services, stores which sell consumer goods, and places for cultural rest. Typically, the party obkom practices the accounting by the leaders of the communists of those enterprises and farms where the solution of social and everyday problems is protracted and worker groups are created to monitor the implementation of measures which are with the obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms of the party and soviet and economic organs.

The concentration of efforts on this direction is bringing its results. Let us take the agrarian sector, for example. On many farms of the oblast good quality homes of the stock breeders and machine operators grew up on many farms of the oblast. Attention to the social sphere is also linked to the results of labor. In the past year, which was unfavorable as regards weather conditions, the workers of the agroindustrial complex overaccomplished the plan for procurement of livestock products, ensuring its increase, and the supplying of the population with meat, milk, butter, and cheese improved.

Unfortunately, far from all party collectives are distinguished by new approaches to the matter and to active participation in the renewal of social processes. At the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee sharp criticism was directed at an entire number of republics, krais, and oblasts, in particular, those of Gorkiy, Vladimir, and Yaroslavl, where the party committees are displaying lagging in the understanding of restructuring behind the changes and attitudes in the life of the people. This is an impermissible gap. Also impermissible are any fabrications or simulation of the living matter which often compromises sensible ideas.

The question is properly posed: the less the speechifying and paper and the greater the contacts with people and meetings in the labor collectives, the more thorough the study of the interests of the people and their opinions. But this presumes a certain level of political style of the party workers. Today, its shortage is having a negative influence on the final results of the activity of party committees and is slowing down restructuring.

The following fact was presented recently at a plenum of the CPSU Krasnodar kraykom. The workers of the Belorechensk city party committee and its first secretary, K. G. Meremyanin, visited the chemical plant imeni the 60th anniversary of the USSR more than 250 times. But, as a check showed, it exerted no substantial influence on the work of the party committee, shop party organizations, the development of production, or the improvement of the workers' living conditions. This means that the matter is not only the number of out-of-town trips, but also the ability to talk with people, analyze deeply, attention to problems facing the collectives, and the desire to improve and straighten out the matter in a practical manner.

Recently, the question of the work of the CPSU raykoms in the technical re-equipping of enterprises was raised many times at the buros of party kray and oblast committees. They discussed party influence on the solution of the most important problem of our national economy. And what happened? In many cases the conclusion followed that the matter was left to drift for itself, the program for the development of plants, factories, and associations was prepared without profound economic substantiations and technical and technological coordination, and no purposeful work is conducted on its implementation. And the most important thing--the party organizations do not even consider that this sector is in the sphere of application of their forces and control.

Now, under the conditions of restructuring, the grains of new experience which have been attained in searches and the discovery of nonstandard approaches in party work are valuable as never before. They are especially important concerning the selection of cadres and, first of all, for the apparatus of the raykoms, gorkoms, and obkom. It is precisely they, the cadres, who tomorrow will set the level of attitudes toward the restructuring processes and, to a great extent, will determine it.

Today, remarkable trends are noticeable in the Volgograd Oblast party organization. How did they usually operate formerly? In each party committee they had their eye on nominations for advancement to the party apparatus--a so-called reserve. Let us say that an instructor was required in some department of an obkom or gorkom. Several nominations are examined from the reserve of the raykoms and the selection is made. Then someone is invited to the organization department for a talk and, later, to the secretary of the gorkom or obkom, and the



question of advancement is decided within the walls of the secretary's office.

Now, approval for a new post is permitted only with consideration of the opinion of the primary party organization and the labor collective and after a thorough and comprehensive study of the professional and moral-political qualities of the future party committee worker. This democratic practice was approved in the Volgograd gorkom and several party raykoms.

As a rule, new cadres introduce a new content into the work and renew style and methods, emerging at the most urgent demands of restructuring and declaring war against its ill-wishers on all sectors. Unfortunately, even among party leaders as formerly there still are many of those who are waiting for something and think that changes will come by themselves. From the rostrums, as we know, they willingly speak of restructuring but they do not hasten or do not want to restructure themselves. In some party raykoms, as formerly, vacillating and fruitless conferences prevail. Party committees cannot abstain from functions which are not usual for them: they distribute funds and various materials in short supply and substitute for administrative organs.

In Krasnoarmeyskiy rayon of the same Volgograd, planned tasks are failing on the introduction of housing, and enterprises which quite recently were operating stably are sliding among the laggards. Many ecological problems are accumulating and distortions in social and industrial construction are making themselves felt. In this difficult situation the organizing role and basic position of the rayon party committee and its thoughtful approach are not felt.

Instead of specific political work in the labor collectives, as formerly the raykom and the first secretary, A. V. Panasenکو, drag the economic leaders. There is not enough devotion to principle concerning one who does not want to restructure himself and is seeking justification for his conservatism. There is also frequent timidity in relation to high-handed or coarse leaders of enterprises and construction sites who at times organize the persecution of regular workers for criticism. Also arriving from such rayons are sharp and correct signals that restructuring is not being felt among them. And the party committees are primarily responsible for this.

The process of large-scale transformations is beginning in the country. Revolutionary changes are affecting the economic sphere. All enterprises and associations are to change over to cost accounting and radical reforms will be implemented in planning and price formation, and there will be a restructuring of material and technical support, finances and credit, and the organizational structures of management. In no way can this difficult transition period be dragged out. The main burden of concerns for it lies on the shoulders of party organizations, primarily on the primary organizations which are operating in the labor collectives. Especially counter-indicative to them today are formalism, indifference, and sluggishness and conversely, efficiency, initiative, and an active struggle with all resources available to them for the effectiveness of restructuring are growing in value.



The June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee adopted a decision concerning the convocation of the next, 19th Party Conference which will take place next year. Each party organization and each party committee will take the political examination in the main subject--restructuring. The party has determined the most fiery position for them--to be in the vanguard of the transformations.

6367

CSO: 18000773

UKRAINE CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEETINGS FOR MAY 87

Economic Plan Fulfillment

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 May 87 p 2

[Text] The Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo discussed the results of the development of the republic's national economy during the first quarter and the tasks of ensuring fulfillment of the 1987 plan. It was noted that, as a result of the measures which had been adopted, the March plan for industry was over-fulfilled, and the rate of industrial growth increased. Nevertheless, for the quarter as a whole the work of industry and other sectors was acknowledged to be unsatisfactory. The schedules for making up the deficit since the beginning of the year have not been fulfilled, nor has the observance of agreed-upon deliveries been guaranteed. The quality of many types of items remains poor; the assigned volumes of contract operations in construction, retail-goods turnover, and paid services to the population have not been achieved.

Quite a few instances of formalism are still manifesting themselves in restructuring the economy and making the transition to the new management methods. Not everything is being undertaken to strengthen discipline and good organization, to develop the working people's creative activity and initiative, nor to increase the effectiveness of socialist competition in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Severe criticism was directed at the following ministers: Comrades G.G. Nikitenko, Yu.A. Bondar, and P.P. Volkov for their manifested slowness in ensuring smooth operation by the enterprises under their jurisdiction. The Central Committee demanded that the leading officials of the railroad administration increase the efficiency of using transport means and increase the volumes of freight hauls.

The republic's Gosplan, Gossnab, ministries, and departments were assigned the task of accelerating the restructuring of all work on resource conservation. The Ukrainian SSR Gosagroprom and the oblispolkoms must ensure that spring field operations are conducted within the optimal time periods; the construction ministries and their customers must adopt measures without delay in order to eliminate lags in major construction as soon as possible.

The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must intensify their organizational and political work in the labor collectives to reinforce the positive results which were achieved in March.

There was discussion of the problem of the failure to satisfactorily fulfill the plan for retail-goods turnover and the cash plan in this republic during the first quarter of 1987. The resolution which was adopted noted that in the period from January to March of this year the republic's plan for retail-goods turnover was underfulfilled by 761 million rubles. Nor was the plan for selling services to the population ensured of fulfillment. The Ukrainian SSR Gosplan, Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Trade, Ukrainian Cooperative Union, as well as other ministries and departments in this republic and ispolkoms of the local Soviets of People's Deputies have not taken all the necessary measures to fill the market with high-quality goods, develop paid services, nor improve the organization of public services.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo approved the supplementary measures presented by the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers with regard to providing retail trade with community resources in 1987. The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, Ukrainian SSR Gosplan, along with ministries, departments, and ispolkoms, have been assigned the task of concentrating their efforts primarily on mobilizing local possibilities and resources to step up the output of items enjoying increased demand, to expand paid services by all enterprises regardless of their departmental subordination, as well as to improve the organization of state and cooperative trade and to utilize progressive forms and methods for selling goods. The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must strengthen their monitoring controls on the activities of enterprises and organizations engaged in producing and selling goods, as well as rendering services.

Also examined here was the problem of implementing in the republic the Basic Directions of restructuring higher and secondary specialized education in the country and organizing the carrying out of the resolutions making them specific--resolutions passed by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee. Measures were approved for radically improving the quality of training and use of specialists with a higher education as well as pedagogical and scientific personnel, enhancing the role played by VUZ science in accelerating scientific and technical progress and training specialists, improving the material, housing, and everyday conditions of graduate students, VUZ students, and pupils at secondary specialized educational institutions, scientific institutions, enterprises, and organizations in the matter of teaching and rearing future specialists, as well as determining the need for these personnel.

#### Improving Housing Quality

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 14 May 87 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo examined measures with regard to further improving the work of the housing and municipal-services system in this republic. A resolution on this matter has been adopted by the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers. It

provides for the transfer of departmental housing stocks to the account books of the ispolkoms of local Soviets of People's Deputies prior to 1993. This will help to improve the operation of apartment houses and the quality of services rendered to the public. In order to bring about a balanced development of municipal services and housing, beginning with the next five-year plan, it is intended to earmark at least one-third of the capital investments being allocated for housing construction into construction facilities for the purpose of providing municipal services.

Practical steps will also be undertaken for improving the wages of those employed at enterprises and organizations of the housing and municipal-services system, as well as to increase their material motivation for providing a high quality of operations and services.

Also examined here was the question of measures to ensure the carrying out of the assignments approved in the 12th Five-Year Plan regarding the development of the socio-cultural sphere's material and technical base. Resolutions of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers provide for an increase during the years 1988-1990 in the volume of housing construction of almost 2 million square meters, as compared with the five-year plan. Putting schools, hospitals, out-patient polyclinics, clubs, and houses of culture into operation is increasing. Additional assignments have been set with regard to building theaters, Children's Houses, and boarding-schools for orphaned children.

The party obkoms, Kiev Gorkom, oblispolkoms, Kiev and Sevastopol gorispolkoms, the republic's ministries and departments, as well as the party, soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations, have been assigned the task of adopting exhaustive measures to radically improve the state of affairs in the construction of social and cultural facilities, as well as to ensure that the gaps which have been allowed to occur are made up.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo also discussed the question "On Measures to Expand Reproduction and Make Optimal Use of Forest Resources, Strengthen the Safeguarding and Increase the Protective Functions of the Forests for the Period to the Year 2000." The proposals presented by the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers regarding this matter were approved.

#### Struggle Against Fraud

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 22 May 87 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian CP Central Committee Secretariat discussed the progress being made in implementing the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Ukrainian CP Central Committee with regard to intensifying the struggle against account padding and fraud. It was noted that, despite the activation of work on eradicating instances of deceiving the state, a sharp turning-point had still not occurred. A number of ministries and departments, party, soviet, and economic organs have an irresponsible attitude toward implementing the demands of the CPSU Central Committee and the Ukrainian CP Central



Committee with regard to decisively curtailing instances of fraud and padding. As a result of this, distortions of accounting data on plan fulfillment are as widespread as before.

The attention of the party committees, ispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies, leading officials of the ministries, departments, and other organs of economic administration was drawn to the unacceptability of such a situation.

Comrade V.P. Sytnik--a CPSU member, minister, and first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Gosagroprom--has been severely called to task for the unsatisfactory organization of carrying out the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Ukrainian CP Central Committee with respect to curtailing instances of fraud and padding.

Comrade G.G. Letunovich--a CPSU member and first deputy minister of local industry--has been severely reprimanded for poor monitoring controls and for failure to take the necessary measures for eradicating padding and distorting the accounts within the system of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Local Industry.

Also severely pointed out were the following ministers: Comrades A.T. Shevchenko, I.I. Shmatolyan, and V.P. Salo, the following first secretaries of the following party obkoms: Zaporozhskiy--Comrade A.P. Sazonov, Khmel'nitskiy--Comrade V.G. Dikusarov, Rovenskiy--Comrade T.I. Panasenko, Chernigovski--Comrade L.I. Palazhchenko, and the following chairmen of the following oblispolkoms: Odesskiy--Comrade A.V. Pecherov, Cherkasskiy--Comrade V.N. Shapoval, for their pro forma approach to organizing the implementation of the resolutions of the party and the government regarding the questions of stepping up the struggle against padding.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee demanded that the party committees, as well as ministries and departments of the Ukrainian SSR, hold strictly responsible those managers and service personnel who have intentionally permitted a distortion to occur in the accounting data.

Also examined here was the question of serious omissions in work on preventing group-type, infectious diseases and cases of food poisoning in certain oblasts of the republic. It was noted that neither the party nor soviet organs in the localities, the Ukrainian SSR Gosagroprom, Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Trade, Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Health, nor the Ukrainian Cooperative Union took the necessary measures to prevent these diseases. Such cases have also occurred recently in Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, Zaporozhye, Lvov, and Khmel'nitskiy Oblasts, as well as in the city of Kiev.

Comrade V.K. Solomakha, CPSU member and deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Gosagroprom, has been severely reprimanded for not carrying out the directions of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee with regard to creating the conditions which would prevent the occurrences of infectious diseases and even of food poisoning, as well as permitting a lack of monitoring controls on the



operation of the milk-processing enterprises. Such a punishment was also inflicted on Comrade A.M. Kasyanenko, CPSU member and chief state sanitary medical officer of the Ukrainian SSR.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee demanded that the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Health, Ministry of Trade, Cooperative Union, and Gosagroprom, along with the oblispolkoms and the Kiev Gorispolkom, intensify their attention to the activities of those enterprises which are connected with the processing and sale of food products, ensure their unflagging observance of the required sanitary-engineering conditions, reinforce their material-technical base, recruit skilled staff personnel, strengthen their educational work in the collectives, and ensure the proper sanitary conditions at places where working people engage in mass rest and recreation.

The Secretariat likewise discussed the question of abuses and violations allowed in establishing and building cooperative motor-vehicle garages and garden-orchard societies in the city of Kharkov. The party obkom buro and the ispolkom of the oblast Soviet of People's Deputies were severely pointed out for having permitted a lack of monitoring controls, as well as a late and unprincipled reaction to these shortcomings. It was taken into consideration that the party obkom buro had condemned the shameful instances of economic accumulation by certain leading officials of party, soviet, trade-union, and economic organs, and charged the guilty persons with strict party responsibility. The republic-level law-enforcement organs have been assigned the task of ensuring a multifaceted and effective investigation and trial of the matters connected with these violations and abuses.

#### Better Production Fund Use

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 May 87 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo examined the progress being made in carrying out the decisions of the 27th Ukrainian CP Congress regarding the problems of assimilating production funds and utilizing them better. It noted that measures were being taken in the republic to improve utilization of the production potential, the scope of its modernization and retooling is being expanded, certification and optimization of work places are being conducted, and the transition to a multi-shift work schedule is being implemented. In 1986 a trend was outlined toward increasing the load of capacities in the heavy industrial sectors, and the decline in the return on investment slowed down for the national economy as a whole.

At the same time the powerful production potential is still being utilized ineffectively. Many ministries and departments, party obkoms, and oblispolkoms are restructuring their work too slowly along these lines. Serious shortcomings are being allowed in planning and organizing the investment process; preference is still being accorded to the excessive increase of these funds rather than to their renewal. A number of ministries channel an insignificant portion of their funds into modernizing and retooling production facilities. The economic levers and incentives provided for by the new management methods are being applied too weakly to increase return on investment.

In the resolution which was adopted emphasis is placed on the fact that the shift in the center of attention from expanding production funds to renewing them and to more effectively utilizing them is an extremely important task for party, soviet, economic and trade-union organs, as well as for the leading officials of ministries and departments, associations, enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. It recognized the universal need to develop and persistently implementing comprehensive measures for increasing the yield of the existing production potential, primarily by means of the timely assimilation of new production capacities, expanding the size of modernizing and retooling existing production facilities, making the transition to multi-shift work schedules, widely using the certification of work places, sections, and shops, as well as introducing cost accounting and new management methods.

Specific tasks have been assigned to the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan, Gosstroy, Trade-Union Council, Gosstrib, and Academy of Sciences, as well as the republic's ministries and departments.

2384

CSO: 1800/659

LİSSR CC PASSES RESOLUTION ON LABOR DISCIPLINE

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 4 Jun 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: At the Lithuanian CP Central Committee]

[Text] The Lithuanian CP Central Committee reviewed the question of the movement toward a collective guarantee of labor and public discipline in the republic.

The resolution passed underscores the sociopolitical and national-economic importance of this workers' initiative and notes that the "Labor and Public Discipline--Guarantee of the Collective" initiative launched by the enterprises of Sverdlovsk Oblast has already spread to and received the support of many worker collectives in various branches of the national economy of the republic. In industry alone, it was supported by approximately 13 percent of the brigades nearly 37 thousand workers strong.

Nearly half of all the brigades at the Panevezhskiy pilot construction trust are fighting for labor discipline based on the principle of collective responsibility, uniting almost 800 workers. More than 40 percent of the brigades at the Shyaulyay television manufacturing plant imeni 40th anniversary of Soviet Lithuania are participating in the "High Quality and Labor Discipline--Guarantee of the Collective" movement.

Brigades, sections and shifts have joined forces in the movement for the collective guarantee of labor and public discipline and are assuming collective moral and material responsibility for the level of discipline. Collectives which have allowed no violations are given various kinds of material and moral rewards, receiving in particular increased remuneration based on the results of work for the year and the title of "Collective of High Labor Discipline". In those cases where individual workers on the brigade permit violations of discipline, all members of the collective voluntarily give up part of their material remuneration. This stimulates the entire collective to actively implement educational and preventative measures, creating a situation in which every member of the collective is under the active public supervision of his comrades. In brigades following the principle of collective responsibility, losses in working time owing to violations of discipline are several times lower than in those which do not, and are sometimes entirely absent. Participating in this movement since 1986,

the 16 brigades at the Panevezhskiy precision mechanics plant have only allowed three violations of labor discipline, five times fewer than in 1985. The application of this collective guarantee of labor and public discipline is having positive results at other enterprises as well, and in organizations throughout the republic.

The resolution also points out that many party and trade union organizations and economic leaders are underestimating the importance of this movement and making half-hearted efforts to spread this initiative, which at several enterprises and organizations is entirely lacking. An aura of formality is being permitted in the organization of this work, and the obligations which the collectives took upon themselves to guarantee labor discipline are not being reinforced by any organizational-economic and ideological-educational measures, which discredits this valuable initiative. At many enterprises and organizations which have joined in this movement for the collective guarantee of labor and public discipline, its influence on the state of discipline is not being analyzed, the experience amassed is not being generalized and measures for the moral encouragement of the teams are lacking. The party and trade union organizations of the labor collectives are making half-hearted attempts to improve the forms and deepen the content of the movement.

We recommend that the city committees and rayon committees of the party, ministries and departments, primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations do the organizational and political-educational work necessary to increase the scope of the movement for the collective guarantee of labor and public discipline as well as to employ its new forms with the objective of intensifying the fight for strict compliance with procedures, increased quality of production and finished work and the establishment of a sober way of life. The resolution also made it a point to emphasize that bureaucratization must be avoided in the development of this movement and that participation by teams in the movement be on a strictly voluntary basis, with comprehensive explanatory work being initiated in each brigade and for every one of its members. This work must go hand in hand with the incorporation of complete cost accounting and self-financing as well as the development of democratization in management. The movement for the collective guarantee of labor and public discipline must be viewed as one of the avenues by which to develop self-government as well as strengthen relations within collectives, the moral education of the individual and public supervision of the scope of labor and consumption.

The Lithuanian Republic Council of Trade Unions, the Lithuanian SSR State Committee on Labor, ministries and departments, trade unions and Komsomol organizations, leaders of enterprises and organizations in all branches of the national economy of the republic are instructed to generalize experience and spread the initiative of foremost brigades to ensure the collective guarantee of labor and public discipline far and wide. To in all possible ways support the initiative of brigades which include young people and workers who are entering the work force for the first time or are prone to violations of production and public order. To focus particular attention on the involvement of brigades having a lower level of labor and public discipline in the movement

on a broad scale and better apply the methods for morally and materially rewarding those collectives for fulfilling the obligations which they took upon themselves.

The Lithuanian SSR State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting and the editors of republic and local newspapers are instructed to more actively propagandize and report the experience of those teams in the forefront in the fight to provide a collective guarantee of labor and public discipline.

13257/12951

CSO: 1800/680



L1SSR SUPSOV DISCUSSES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 3 Jun 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Permanent Commission of the L1SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] At its meeting, the L1SSR Supreme Soviet Environmental Protection Commission discussed how the provisions of environmental protection laws are being carried out and how the protection of the basins of the rivers Shventoiyi, Dubisa, and Miniya is being organized.

It was noted at the meeting that over the past 10 years more than 200 protective facilities have been built in those rivers' basins, more sewage is being treated, protective zones and water barriers are under construction, standard storage facilities for fertilizers and chemicals are being built, ammonium hydroxide storage facilities are being repaired, and organization has been improved in settlements and production centers. More attention to the implementation of environmental protection laws is being paid by rayon and district soviets of people's deputies and their ispolkoms.

However, deputies Yu. Bazis, A. Mastauskene, V. Budrikis, and others who spoke at the meeting noted that those rivers continue to be polluted and the quality of their water is not getting better. The situation is especially alarming in the Shventoiyi basin, which together with its tributaries gets only one third of the water that is treated according to specifications. The River's main polluters are towns Anikshchayay, Moletay, Shirvintos, Ukmerge, and Utena. At the Gargzhdanskiy construction materials combine, the treatment equipment capacity is overloaded and it does not fully carry out its functions. Salantayskiy sewage system is not in working order, nor are Kelme temporary treatment plants.

The deputies stressed that there are many instances of carelessness as well as gross violations of environmental protection laws in the utilization of rural water treatment plants. In Anikshchyayskiy Rayon, only 3 out of 17 treatment plants function properly. In Ukmergskiy Rayon, only 8 of its 15 plants treat water according to established norms. Treatment plants in the majority of other rayons either do not pass requirements or are poorly utilized.

Too little has been done to protect those rivers from deposits from areas of soil erosion and from organic compounds from the production centers where manure is not cleaned up. Bodies of water, especially land reclamation ditches, are badly polluted by fertilizers and pesticides when fields are fertilized and treated by chemicals from airplanes. Agricultural chemical services and specialists at many farms do not always take this into account. Protective zones for bodies of water are not clearly marked.

Farms commit violations when they store chemical fertilizers and ammonium hydroxide. At many of them, fertilizers are not stored in standard facilities but in inadequate spaces. Sometimes they are dumped directly in the field. Such examples exist in Moletskiy and Zarasaiskiy rayons. Not all the farms in Kretingskiy, Klaipedskiy, and Kelmeskiy rayons have properly equipped storage facilities for ammonium hydroxide. Agricultural machinery depots are polluted by petroleum products; rain water is not treated but is allowed to drain anywhere. Washing equipment for motor vehicles in Shyaulyaitskiy, Plungeskiy, and Klaipedskiy rayons are in a deplorable state. There is no washing equipment at all at many farms of Anikshchyayskiy and Shirvintskiy rayons.

Some land users in Klaipedskiy, Kretingskiy, Kelmeskiy, Ukmergskiy, Anikshchyayskiy, and other rayons do not respect the rivers' protective barriers and zones. Strict regime protective sanitary zones around drilled wells are not always carefully maintained, and artesian wells are badly cared for—some lack water gauges, while at others, they do not function.

The deputies who spoke at the meeting pointed out that neither the soviets of people's deputies, their ispolkoms, permanent and administrative commissions, Gosagroprom, nor the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the State Environmental Protection Committee, the rayon committees and citizens' control groups functioning as state control agencies have done everything they could to carry out in a timely and effective way measures to protect those rivers' basins; nor have they been properly principled and exacting in applying environmental protection laws to associations, enterprises, organizations, and farms. When year-end bonuses are being distributed, violations of environmental protection laws are often ignored.

I. Guretskas, secretary of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium spoke at the meeting.

12892/12851  
CSO: 1800/681

LISSR SUPSOV PASSES DECREE ON PROSTITUTION

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 10 Jun 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the LISSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The LISSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has passed an ukase introducing changes and amendments in the republic's code of penalties for administrative offenses.

It has been decreed that involvement in prostitution carries administrative sanctions in the form of a warning or a fine of up to 100 rubles. Same actions repeated in the course of one year following the imposition of the sanctions carry administrative sanctions in the form of a fine of up to 200 rubles.

Persons with respect to whom there is reason to believe that they are engaged in prostitution are summoned by militia to receive an official warning that antisocial behavior cannot be permitted. Officials of the internal affairs organs (militia) can impose on them administrative detention, body search, and search and confiscation of property.

Persons on whom administrative sanctions have been imposed for involvement in prostitution can be referred for a medical examination so that venereal disease can be diagnosed and treated.

Cases involving such administrative offenses are handled by administrative commissions of the ispolkoms of rayon, city, and city district soviets of people's deputies, while reports are written by officials of the internal affairs organs (militia).

The LISSR Administrative Law Code has been amended by a new article, which establishes that disorderly conduct in the form of bothering foreign citizens to purchase, exchange, or by any other means acquire property from them is punished by a warning or a fine of up to 100 rubles with or without confiscation of the acquired property. The same actions repeated in the course of one year following the imposition of the sanctions carry administrative sanctions in the form of a fine of up to 200 rubles with confiscation of the acquired property.

Cases involving these administrative offenses are handled and administrative sanctions are imposed by the internal affairs departments (administration) chiefs or deputy chiefs of the ispolkoms of rayon, city, and city district soviets of people's deputies, transport internal affairs organs, or militia department chiefs of the internal affairs organs' network.

The ukase of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has also increased administrative sanctions for illegal transactions involving foreign currency and financial documentation. It has been decreed that such offenses carry a fine of up to 100 rubles with confiscation of the foreign currency and financial documents. The same actions repeated in the course of one year following the imposition of the sanctions carry administrative sanctions in the form of a fine of up to 200 rubles with confiscation of the foreign currency and financial documents.

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CSO: 1800/681

INFORMATION REPORT ON 18 JULY AZERBAIJAN CP CC PLENUM

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan was held on 18 July.

The tasks of the Azerbaijan party organization regarding the implementation of the decisions of the June (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the fundamental restructuring of economic management were discussed at the plenum.

Azerbaijan CP Central Committee First Secretary K.M. Bagirov delivered a report.

The following discussants spoke at the plenum: Nakhichevan Obkom First Secretary N.E. Mustafey; Nagorno-Karabakh Obkom First Secretary B.S. Kevorkov; Zakatalskiy Raykom First Secretary N.B. Abdurakhmanov; Ilich Shemakhinskiy Rayon Kolkhoz Chairperson M.N. Kozhevnikova; Baku Gorkom Second Secretary L.A. Sokolov; Lenkoran Gorkom First Secretary D.D. Dzhamalova; Azerelektroterm Production Association General Director Ye.G. Protokovets; Kirovabad Promsvyaz factory lathe operator G.M. Arutyunov; Azerbaijan SSR Gosagroprom Party Committee Secretary A.A. Gadzhiyeva; Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman and republic Gosplan Chairman A.N. Mutalibov; Azerbaijan SSR Gostelradio Chairman E.G. Kuliyev; Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Secretary T.Kh. Orudzhev; Shamkhorskiy Raykom First Secretary A.S. Asadov; Republic Gosnab Chairman R.A. Guseynov; Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Justice A.S. Orudzhev; Neftchalinskiy Rayon First of May Kolkhoz milkmaid Z.M. Dzhabbarova; Shaumanovski (rural) Raykom First Secretary R.V. Mirzoyev; Balelektrobytpribor Association General Director R.A. Agayev; M. Azizbekov Azerbaijan Petroleum and Chemistry Institute Rector I.A. Ibragimov; Azerittifak Chairman Z.G. Abdullayev; Azerbaijan Trade Unions Council Chairperson L.Kh. Rasulova; Glavneftemash Director A.Yu. Karakhanov; Narimanovski Raykom First Secretary R.Kh. Allakhverdiyev; Agdamskiy Rayon V.I. Lenin Kolkhoz Chairperson Kh.Z. Abbasova; BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY editor G.G. Glushkov; Shekinskiy V.I. Lenin Silk Production Association Director I.N. Mustafayev.

K.M. Bagirov read a closing statement.

A resolution was adopted concerning the matter under discussion. Organizational-political measures to implement the decisions of the June (1987) CPSU Central Committee Plenum were approved.



The plenum also dealt with administrative issues.

A.M. Sadykhov was confirmed as Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Chemical and Petroleum Industry Department director, Yu.Ye. Shchedrin as Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Transport and Communications Department director, and A.Kh. Akhundov as Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department director.

CPSU Central Committee sector chiefs N.M. Tishchenko and V.D. Poletayev, and CPSU Central Committee official D.S. Afanasyev took part in the plenum.

CSO: 1830/637

GEORGIAN CP CC BURO SESSIONS IN MARCH SUMMARIZED

State Inspection, MVD, Komsomol Cadres

Tbilisi: ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Mar 87 pp 1,2

[Unattributed report: "In the Georgian CP CC Buro"]

[Text] At the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro session of 3 March the Georgian CP Central Committee and republican Council of Ministers adopted a decree on measures to liquidate the aftereffects of natural calamities in the GSSR. This republican decree, in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Measures to Aid the GSSR in Eliminating the After-Effects of Natural Calamities" defines specific measures for helping stricken areas and carrying out restoration work in the republic's national economy.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro took up the question of the work of the management and party organization of the Ekran Television Plan in Tbilisi concerning state acceptance of output, and acknowledged that present day requirements are still not being met.

The preliminary results of work done in conditions of state acceptance attest to the fact that this enterprise's management and party organization have failed, despite a substantial preparatory period, to concentrate the labor collective's efforts on eliminating the "bottlenecks" which are preventing full utilization of existing productive and technical potential.

The Central Committee Buro has charged the plant administration and party committee with analyzing the progress of reorganization under state acceptance conditions, taking exhaustive measures to fulfill the first quarter plan targets--while making up the lag which was allowed to occur at the beginning of this year--delivering 100 percent of their output from the time of the first submittal, working harder to strengthen discipline, concentrating the forces and attention of all party members and the entire labor collective on the primary directions for intensifying production, and changing the enterprise over to double and triple-shift working schedules.

Having heard the account of Police Major A. Gvinianidze, who is also a CPSU member and Internal Affairs Department Senior Divisional Inspector of Police

in Tbilisi's Rayon imeni 26 Commissars, the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro noted that as a result of the measures he, the other ROVD [Rayon Department of Internal Affairs] services and the party and trade union members have taken, a definite tendency has been noted toward normalization of the present situation in the services section, intensification of the struggle against property related crimes and parasitism, prevention of domestically related crimes, reduction of legal violations committed by juveniles and improved work with citizens' letters and petitions.

At the same time, it was emphasized that Party Member A. Gvinianidze's work to strengthen law and order and Socialist law is being reorganized slowly. It was recommended that he work constantly to raise his professional skill levels, that he improve his preventive maintenance work and, relying on the support of the party and trade union membership, that he intensify the struggle against drunkenness, alcoholism, drug addiction and obtaining unearned income, and that he systematically report back to the labor collectives and the precinct population on the work underway to strengthen public order.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms were told to take specific measures to improve the qualitative make-up of precinct inspectors and to increase the involvement and responsibility of the primary party organizations of internal affairs organs for the state of the educational work being carried out among this grade of employees.

It has been suggested that the GSSR MVD increase the responsibility of internal affairs agencies executives for the status of the war against legal infractions, for maintaining public order, for promptly suppressing antisocial behavior and solving committed crimes.

The Buro discussed the question of the status of efforts to select and place the republic's Komsomol personnel in light of the requirements of the 27th Party Congress and the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro has made a strict and principled evaluation of unfavorable trends in the selection and placement and the work of the Komsomol personnel. These trends have developed here in recent years, with the result that the qualitative makeup of these workers is not up to the requirements made on them, nor does it ensure the required increase in Komsomol activity and responsibility in solving reorganization problems. Practical measures were outlined for expanding and deepening our democratic principles, at eradicating protectionism and other violations, and for increasing the principled nature and exactingness needed in selecting and placing Komsomol personnel.

It was decided that the republic will hold its regular Memorial Day on 11-12 April of this year. Party, soviet, trade-union and Komsomol organs have been ordered to hold this Memorial Day celebration in well-organized fashion, on a high ideological and political level and in a spirit of readiness for the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In implementing the ideological measures, emphasis must be placed on the indissoluble connection of the present crucial stage in Soviet society's life with the history of the country and the Communist Party, and paramount emphasis must be

given to the problems of upcoming generations and on educating people in the revolutionary, military and labor traditions of the Soviet people.

The Buro adopted resolutions on other socio-political and economic problems of the republic.

#### Economics, Discipline, Computer Literacy

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Mar 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Georgian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] At its regular session, the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro took up the problem of the work of the Kutaisi Motor Vehicle Works imeni G. K. Ordzhonikidze Production Association under conditions of state acceptance of output and full cost-accounting. Having evaluated this work as being deficient, the Central Committee Buro gave a strongly worded warning concerning the need to take radical measures in the period immediately ahead to eliminate the revealed shortcomings. The plant management and party organization have been entrusted with a means for radically restructuring the organization of production by strengthening executive discipline, giving the work-force more responsibility for the final results of their work so as to immediately reach targeted output rates for the KAZ-4540 motor vehicle, trailers and semitrailers and wipe out the lag in commodity production before the end of the first half-year. Practical measures have been outlined for stabilizing the association's work under conditions of state acceptance and full cost-accounting.

The question of the status of fulfillment of the January-February 1987 plan for deliveries was discussed, as were certain measures aimed at strengthening supervision in light of the requirements outlined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree dealing with further improving the work of state arbitration agencies and enhancing their role in strengthening legality and contractual discipline in the national economy.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro has ordered party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and ispolkoms of Soviets of People's Deputies to take strict control over promptly filling a prescribed assortment of orders, and over the question of output sales and transport services, having particularly emphasized the making of priority deliveries, including export deliveries. They have been ordered to respond sharply to cases of mismanagement and abuse, manifestations of localistic tendencies, narrow departmentalism and illegal acts. We need to toughen the exacting demands placed on party organizations and managers of republican ministries and departments concerning the prompt conclusion of economic contracts, improving complaint-related operations, and increasing the role of local legal services.

The attention of GSSR Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry], Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry] and Ministroymaterialov [Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry] GSSR Gosagroprom [State Agroindustrial



Committee] has been directed to the inadequate supervision of the activity of those enterprises and associations within their jurisdiction which allowed violations of state and contractual discipline.

Having examined the question of additional measures to further strengthen labor discipline and intensify the struggle against unearned income, drunkenness, alcoholism and drug addiction, the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro noted that the organizational and political educational work underway in this direction fails to fully meet present requirements and needs to be improved. The Central Committee Buro has ordered republican party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic agencies to do everything possible to energize the work of strengthening labor discipline and resolutely intensifying the struggle against negative occurrences. They have been ordered to make an in-depth and self-critical analysis of the progress of implementing the CPSU Central Committee and Georgian CP Central Committee decrees which address these problems, and with supplementing the corresponding plans for the measures in light of the decisions of the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, having particularly emphasized daily, vital organizational work with the masses.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro discussed the question of the work of party and soviet organs and the Kutaisi National Educational agencies concerning their implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on measures ensuring computer literacy for the students of secondary educational institutions and the widespread introduction of electronic computers into the educational process. Having noted the definite effort being made in Kutaisi to implement the above decree, the Central Committee Buro focussed its attention on the shortcomings in bringing the state computerization program to fruition. The adopted decree defines the steps for using every possible opportunity to eliminate revealed shortcomings and at accelerating the use of computers in the practical and theoretical training of the republic's students.

Other questions related to the national economy and to the republic's social and political life were examined at the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro session as well.

#### Obkom Work Problems, University Violations

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Mar 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Georgian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro Session of 17 March approved paramount measures related to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee Appeal to the Soviet People.

It was suggested that Georgian CP obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, as well as soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic agencies and public organizations of this republic all develop mass political and organizational work to further develop the labor and socio-political activity of our workers. It was recommended that the CPSU Central Committee Appeal be discussed at party,



Komsomol and trade-union meetings, in labor collectives, educational institutions and military units, and that having placed particular emphasis on making known the achievements of socialism and its radical advantages over capitalism, that having developed mass socialist competition for a worthy greeting to the anniversary of the Great October Revolution, that the taking on of additional obligations be promoted, as well as the development and expansion of openness, democratism and self-administration and the inculcation within each worker of the feeling of being in charge of his own enterprise, his own republic and his own country.

Having heard the account of the work done by the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast Obkom of the Georgian CP, the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro, in light of the CPSU Central Committee decree concerning the Perm Oblast Obkom, turned its attention to the south Osetian Autonomous Oblast Party Obkom and its Buro, and to serious shortcomings in its work, derelictions and sluggishness in reorganizing the work of its party, soviet and economic organs, its primary party organizations and its labor collectives. It was suggested that the Party obkom make an in-depth analysis of the situation in the autonomous oblast, of the content and methods of its activities, and of the work of the gorkom and the Party raykoms, and that it implement specific steps to accelerate social and economic development, to improve the qualitative economic management indices and to eliminate all existing shortcomings. The materials on this question are to be published.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro took up the question of the condition of the money turnover and temporary credit relations in the republic's economy and discussed measures for improving them. The financial and economic work of a number of ministries, departments, production associations and enterprises is acknowledged as being extremely unsatisfactory. Practical measures have been developed for the purpose of wiping out debts, improving the work of the economic, supplies and sales and claims services, and for eradicating other shortcomings in the oblast's financial activities.

The Buro discussed the serious shortcomings in the organization and the manner in which cattle are wintered on the public farms of the Marneulskiy Rayon. The work of the rayon party, soviet and agricultural organs in this field are acknowledged as unsatisfactory. An exposition of the decree adopted on this question is to be published.

Having taken up the question of the status of production conditions in the republic's enterprises, the Central Committee Buro noted that the measures adopted in this direction are still not providing comprehensive solutions to production and social problems, and that they are having a negative effect on the stabilization of the labor collectives and the effectiveness of the manner in which they are using their production potential. Leaders of ministries and departments, production associations and enterprises and their party organizations and of sectorial trade-union committees have turned their attention to the need for systemic work and for the coordination of joint efforts for the purpose of implementing the program for growth in industrial conditions during the 12th Five-Year Plan period.

The results have been totalled for the GSSR socialist competition to successfully fulfill the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the GSSR for 1986. An account of the decree dealing with this problem, adopted by the Georgian CP Central Committee, the GSSR Council of Ministers, the Trade Union Council and the Georgian Komsomol, is to be published.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro gave a strict and principled evaluation of a case of flagrant violation of acceptance rules, involving the enrolling of secondary school graduates into Tbilisi State University.

For allowing the above incident to occur, the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro has announced to the CPSU membership that Tbilisi State University Vice Chancellor N. Amaglobeli has been given a reprimand; Pro-Vice-Chancellor L. Aleksidze has been given a severe reprimand; Tbilisi State University Party Secretary T. Khurodze has been strongly mentioned in connection with his lack of requisite principle in his evaluation of the improper actions of the vice chancellor's office and the party committee, and for insufficient exactingness on the part of the Communist Party members in the matter of giving the acceptance examinations.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro examined the question of flagrant violations in the work with Party employees in the Gegechkorskiy Party Raykom.

It was decided to discuss this problem at the plenum of the Gegechkorskiy Raykom of the Georgian CP.

Certain other problems involving the republic's social and political and national economic life were dealt with at the session of the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro.

#### Consumer Goods, Shortcomings in Training

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Mar 87 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In the Georgian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] At its 25 March session, the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro adopted a decree on holding a communist unpaid mass work day devoted to the 117th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday. Many of the republic's labor collectives are giving their warm approval and widespread support to the patriotic initiative of Moscow's leading enterprises to hold an unpaid communist mass work day in honor of the 117th anniversary of the day of V. I. Lenin's birth. They are also taking on additional obligations to spend this day working only on the resources saved since the first of the year and to achieve utmost labor productivity. The Central Committee Buro has ordered Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, soviet, trade-union and Komsomol organizations, directors of republican ministries, departments, enterprises and institutions to subordinate their entire training effort and the work of conducting the unpaid mass work day to intensifying their efforts to fulfill plans and socialist obligations related to the social and economic development

of the GSSR, to executing the tasks of the 27th CPSU Congress, the 27th Georgian CP Congress and the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. An exposition of the decree on this question will be published.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro has substantially approved the draft of the republican goal-oriented Kadry Program, which consists of recommendations for working with leading personnel and their reserves.

The Buro examined the question of additional measures for further growth in consumer goods production. Having seen some positive gains in this direction, the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro expressed concern that as a result of unfinished work on the part of party organizations, soviet and economic agencies and directors of industrial enterprises and associations, and as a result of the sluggish reorganization of the work of certain responsible workers, the republic's industrial potential for growth in consumer goods production is still not being used to the fullest degree.

The leadership and party organizations of ministries, departments and enterprises have been ordered to take practical steps to see that their quotas for listed products and consumer goods deliveries are met without fail, that product quality is improved and that the proportion of highest quality, "N" Index items is increased, particularly fashionable items.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro took up the problem of the serious shortcomings in the activities of the republic's vocational and technical schools and the problem of measures to improve working personnel in light of the requirements of the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. It was emphasized that growth in the vocational-technical school network and the training in these schools of a skilled labor-force is being carried out with no consideration for the real needs of the economy. The material and technical base of many of the schools is quite poor. This practice, which has become established over the years, of artificially inflating plans for vocational and technical school enrollment quotas, creates fertile soil for unauthorized add-ons and infractions. Incidents of liberalism and non-objectivity have not yet been overcome in assessing students' knowledge. The Georgian CP Central Committee has acknowledged the work of the GSSR Gosprofobra [State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education], and that of the planning ministries, departments and enterprises for training and utilizing young workers in the national economy as being extremely deficient. The Buro has outlined specific measures to eliminate discovered shortcomings. It was suggested that Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms make the heads of ispolkoms of local Soviets of People's Deputies, SPTU's [Agricultural Vocational and Technical Schools], primary party organizations of the schools and base organizations more responsible for the state of young workers' forces' training and for the outcome of the struggle against negative occurrences, and that the above organizations also take effective control of bringing the system's training schools up to full student strength.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro session also adopted resolutions dealing with certain other questions related to the social and political and national economic life of the republic.



GEORGIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION NOTES PERSONNEL CHANGES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 87 p 2

[Report by IZVESTIYA special correspondent, T. Chanturiya: "Sessions of the Union Republic Supreme Soviets: The Georgian SSR"]

[Text] Deputies that convened for the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet session discussed the activity of the permanent commissions of the supreme soviet of the republic in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Deputy Sh. V. Karkarashvili delivered a report. According to his words, during a twenty month period the commission had discussed over 70 urgent problems that deal with the economic and social development of the republic and also with the improved performance of state and economic organs. Some of the problems were as follows: acceleration of public production rates and completion of agreements; introduction of new, up-to-date technology and equipment; improvement of consumer services and of environmental protection.

Most of the commissions have exhibited a business-like atmosphere and a desire to achieve concrete and socially significant results. During these past months they developed and dispatched to the respective institutions up to 200 various recommendations. Twelve times the commissions submitted certain problems for consideration by the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium. For instance, the commission for legislative proposals actively participated in drafting a number of additional legal principles on the protection of socialist property, the prevention of drunkenness and alcoholism and drug-addiction; on the accumulation of unearned income and on red tape. The commission has also focused its attention more on the work of legal services at enterprises and in the organizations of administrative commissions of the ispolkoms of local soviets.

The speaker, as well as the deputies who took part in the debate, noted that it would have been only fair to evaluate the activity of the commissions by the public response to it. A response, for instance, such as was received by the health commission (together with the department for letters and acceptance of citizens of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium, examined workers' complaints to the Georgian Ministry of Health and its organizations. Such cases were properly evaluated. The deputies decided that in future similar problems should be discussed by the commissions at public sessions. Even a



broader audience witnessed the meeting conducted by the commission for environmental protection which resorted to the help of television. However, as the deputies put it, openness [glasnost] means not only being able to single out the problem, but also promoting a definite solution for it. In that respect the permanent commissions have many resources that have not been drawn upon yet.

The session decided on certain changes in the personnel of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium. V. M. Siradze was relieved of her duties of the deputy chairman of the Presidium, due to reassignment. T.V. Lashkarashvili retired from the post of secretary of the Presidium. T. Sh. Kabulova was elected the new deputy chairman and deputy V.A. Kvaratskheliya was elected secretary. First Secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, D. I. Patiashvili participated in the work of the session.

13329/12851

CSO: 1830/303

UZBEK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CRITICIZES ECONOMIC RESULTS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Apr 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the UzSSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A 9 April sitting of the UzSSR Council of Ministers examined the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR and the republic State Budget for January-March 1987. The sitting noted that the republic effort to implement the points articulated by the January (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the party policy of accelerating socioeconomic development had made it possible to achieve certain positive changes in branches of the national economy in the past 3 months. The commodity production plan was fulfilled by 101.3 percent. Commodity production in excess of the plan totalled 72.7 million rubles; the growth rate compared with the plan for the corresponding period in the previous year was 5.8 percent. Purchase plans for meat, milk and eggs were fulfilled and a certain amount of work was carried out in capital construction and other branches of the national economy.

In addition to this, the sitting emphasized that many heads of ministries and departments and ispolkoms of local soviets of people's deputies had not drawn the proper conclusions and had not taken the necessary measures to eliminate shortcomings in the activity of subordinate associations, enterprises and organizations and had not succeeded in harmonizing the work of all links in the national economic complex. Inertia and complacency, the slackening of state and plan discipline, serious blunders and derelictions in organizational work, and the lessening of the sense of personal responsibility for the assigned task resulted in a decline in previous production tempo and in the failure to fulfill plan targets for a number of key indicators in March and the first quarter as a whole.

One-fifth of the republic's enterprises failed to make good on their obligations to smezhniki [factories producing parts for use by another]. They delivered 102.7 million rubles of products less than scheduled. All oblasts and Tashkent failed to meet their contractual obligations. Navoi Oblast (I. K. Buriyev) and the UzSSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (G. G. Isayev) failed to fulfill the plan for the sale of manufactured products. Associations and enterprises converted to full khozraschet, self-financing and self-supply have been working below their potential; their level of

fulfillment of contractual deliveries has been significantly lower than that of republic industry on the whole. Fulfillment of the plan for product mix and product quality is extremely unsatisfactory. The plan was not fulfilled for 72 out of 180 key products. There has been no decisive breakthrough with regard to the introduction of new machinery and technology. The labor productivity plan was not met by 190 enterprises and by industry of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR; Navoi, Dzhizak and Tashkent oblasts, the UzSSR Ministry of the Furniture and Wood Processing Industry, and the UzSSR Ministry of Light Industry. The growth rate of labor productivity declined compared with the same period last year and totalled 98.6 percent.

There are serious shortcomings and derelictions in the work of agriculture (I. K. Kurbanov and V. I. Antonov). The Kara-Kalpak ASSR and many oblasts lagged in purchases of livestock, poultry, eggs, and milk compared with last year. As a result of the complacency of a number of farm managers, the rate of spring field work this year was below last year's level. The planting of alfalfa, root fodder crops, early vegetables and potatoes is still not complete. Samarkand, Surkhan-Darya, Tashkent and Andizhan oblasts are behind schedule in applying additional fertilizer to winter grain crops. The intensive cotton planting program is lagging.

The sitting of the Council noted the absence of dramatic change in the investment process in the elapsed period. The UzSSR Ministry of Construction (A. G. Manannikov), Uzagropromstroy (T. N. Nabiyeu), Glavtashkentstroy (K. P. Dudin), Goskomvodstroy (T. B. Baymirov), Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy (E. Tursunov), and other contract organizations are not taking energetic measures to concentrate the necessary material-technical resources at projects near completion, are not using available mechanisms effectively, and are not introducing progressive labor organization methods on a sufficient scale. As a result, the plan for commissioning fixed capital and for utilizing capital investments was not met. Nor were plan targets realized for the construction and activation of general education schools (94 percent) and hospitals (58 percent). The Navoi, Namangan, Surkhan-Darya and Khorezm oblispolkoms failed to fulfill their plans for commissioning housing.

In the course of the discussion of the first quarter's results, the state of affairs in trade and consumer services was subjected to critical analysis and the performance of a number of ministries and departments responsible for shortcomings and disruptions in the implementation of plans was evaluated. The sitting noted that state and cooperative trade are not taking the proper measures to secure the full utilization of allocated commodity resources, to draw above-norm inventories into commercial circulation, and to secure the proper functioning of trade and public catering enterprises. Trade in spring and summer goods, cooling drinks, and ice cream has not been organized satisfactorily. As a result, the total shortfall in trade turnover was 274.1 million rubles, including 170 million rubles in the Uzbekbriyash system. The heads of a number of ministries, departments and oblispolkoms have not been sufficiently earnest in meeting targets for consumer services and paid personal services. Of the 70 republic ministries and departments performing consumer services, 57 failed to meet their quarterly target. Among them: the UzSSR Ministry of Consumer Services (97.6 percent), the UzSSR Ministry of Local Industry (73.6 percent), and UzSSR Gosagroprom (77.4 percent). As a

result, the plan for the sale of consumer services in the republic as a whole was fulfilled by 95.3 percent. Notwithstanding the overall fulfillment of the Uzbek SSR state budget, as a result of mismanagement, the diversion of own working capital for unplanned purposes and nonproductive losses, the financial position of many ministries and departments and enterprises subordinate to them has deteriorated.

The UzSSR Council of Ministers sternly reprimanded the heads of a number of ministries, departments and oblispolkoms for failing to secure the fulfillment of basic indicators of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development and demanded that they take decisive measures to eliminate the existing lag, to ensure the rhythmic operation of associations and enterprises, and to improve their financial and economic performance. All ministries, departments, ispolkoms of local soviets, associations, and enterprises of all-union subordination have been ordered to make an in-depth, self-critical analysis of their performance for the first quarter of the current year and to articulate and implement specific measures to secure the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges in 1987.

The Council of Ministers of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR, oblispolkoms, UzSSR Gosagroprom, Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy, the "Uzsortsemovoshch" Association, and the Central Asian Department of VASKHNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin] have been ordered to analyze the state of spring field work on kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other state agricultural enterprises in the shortest possible time and to additionally mobilize the necessary technical and human resources to sow cotton and other agricultural crops in a short period of time at a high agrotechnical level. The fulfillment of the first quarter plan for the purchase of livestock products must be analyzed for every farm and increased attention must be focused on creating conditions for improving the feeding and maintenance of livestock and poultry and for increasing their productivity.

The republic government has ordered the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, oblispolkoms and the Tashkent Gorispolkom together with the UzSSR Ministry of Construction, Uzagropromstroy, UzSSR Goskomvodstroy, UzSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, UzSSR Minmontrazhspetsstroy, and Glavtashkentstroy to analyze within a 10-day period the reasons for the failure to activate fixed capital at each construction project, especially at sociocultural projects, and to correct the lag in the second quarter of the current year. The collegium of the UzSSR Ministry of Motor Transport is ordered to carry out additional measures to increase the effectiveness of utilization of means of transport, to secure the timely delivery of national economic freight to customers, and to improve transport services for the population. The republic's minister of trade (A. P. Antonov); the chairman of the board of Uzbekbriyash (A. M. Makhmaduv); heads of ministries and departments with a trade network; UzSSR Ministry of Consumer Services (B. Bugrov); ispolkoms of local soviets and the Tashkent Gorispolkom are ordered to determine specific ways of effecting basic improvements in trade and consumer services for the population that guarantee the unconditional fulfillment of the plan for the first half of the current year for retail trade and consumer services.



The sitting of the UzSSR Council of Ministers was addressed by R. N. Nishanov, chairman, Presidium of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet. V. A. Antonov, secretary Uzbek CP Central Committee took part in the sitting.

On the same day, there was a sitting of the Presidium of the UzSSR Council of Ministers which heard a report by the Council of Ministers of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR on its fulfillment of the decisions of executive organs on accelerating the autonomous republic's economic and social development. It was noted that this effort is unsatisfactory, that the actions of soviet and economic organs and work collectives are as yet but faintly oriented toward restructuring and toward the stable and dynamic development of the entire national economic complex of Kara-Kalpakiya. Integrated measures of ministries and departments of the Uzbek SSR for rendering practical assistance were approved.

The sitting of the Presidium also examined the state of affairs and articulated measures for the further improvement of the supply of medications for the republic's population. A report by the chairman of the Namangan Gorispolkom to combat unearned income was also heard.

5013

CSO: 1830/578

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON PLAN FULFILLMENT, PROBLEM AREAS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Apr 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Uzbek CP CC Buro"]

[Text] A regular sitting of the Buro of the Uzbek CP Central Committee was held on 8 April. The results of economic and social development of branches of the Uzbek SSR in the first quarter of 1987 and the task of ensuring the fulfillment of the year plan were discussed. It was noted that the volume of industrial production in the first quarter of the current year rose by 5.8 percent (target for the year: 4.9 percent) and that production in excess of the plan totaled 72.7 million rubles. Targets for purchasing livestock, poultry, milk and eggs were met. The rate of capital construction increased, the plan for construction-installation and contractor-performed work as well as for the commissioning of housing, preschool institutions, polyclinics and vocational-technical training schools was fulfilled. The profit plan was met.

At the same time, not all party, soviet and economic organs met their objectives. General results concealed the lag of many important indicators in industry, agriculture, and the service sphere. Labor productivity in industry has declined. The plan for the production of a number of products was not fulfilled. Industrial delivery targets were met by 97.8 percent; one-fifth of the enterprises failed to cope with their contractual obligations.

Of the 33 enterprises converted to state acceptance, 24 failed to fulfill their delivery plan for the first quarter and 19 did not fulfill their commodity output plan. Many of them are eliminating shortcomings slowly and are continuing to violate technological processes and are producing products that do not conform to the GOST [All-Union State Standard].

A considerable number of enterprises have failed to meet their quota for producing consumer goods as well as goods in the highest quality category and are making unsatisfactory use of their production capacities.

Farms in Andizhan Oblast did not meet their quarterly plan for the purchase of meat; Dzizhak and Navoi oblasts failed to meet their plan for the purchase of eggs. Much of the machinery has not been prepared for operation on kolkhozes and sovkhoses and in interfarm organizations.

Ministries, departments, associations and enterprises have not fulfilled their plan for commissioning productive fixed capital. Sharp criticism in this connection was leveled at the activity of the "Sredazugol" Association, the "Tashkentkabel" Plant, and the UzSSR State Committee for the Poultry Industry, which failed to meet the plan for commissioning fixed capital and which lagged considerably in their output.

It was noted that some ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations continue gross violations of state plan discipline in capital construction. The imbalance in plans between clients and contractors has not been eliminated. Construction work by the direct labor method is proceeding at an unconscionably slow rate.

Navoi Oblast failed to fulfill its plan for commissioning schools; Kashkadarya and Tashkent oblasts failed to fulfill their plan for commissioning hospitals.

Glavtashkentstroy systematically fails to fulfill its plan for contractor-performed work. Despite the acute housing shortage in Tashkent, in the first quarter the main administration commissioned less housing than in the corresponding period last year. UzSSR Gosagroprom is managing capital construction extremely unsatisfactorily.

Common carrier motor transport, retail trade, and the consumer service industry are not fulfilling their plans.

It was emphasized that ministries, departments and enterprises and their party organizations have not yet engaged in restructuring in depth, are not using the potential for performing better work under the new conditions, and are doing little to master economic methods of management. Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are guilty of serious omissions in party guidance of the national economy, have slackened their demandingness toward executive cadres and are less exacting in monitoring the work of collectives.

In its decree, the Buro of the Uzbek CP Central Committee demanded that party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms; ispolkoms of local soviets of people's deputies, ministries, departments and associations analyze the specific situation with each lagging enterprise, farm and organization and render them the necessary assistance. It ordered them to focus their main attention on overcoming lag in production and in the fulfillment of contractual obligations and in resolving social issues; to carry out spring field work on schedule; to fulfill plans for the production and purchase of livestock products. To eliminate lag in retail trade, in consumer services, and to step up the effort to create cooperatives.

In the interest of improving the situation in capital construction, party committees, ispolkoms of local soviets, and ministries and departments are ordered to examine measures for the fulfillment of the plan by each collective of construction-installation organizations, associations and customer enterprises and to ensure its fulfillment for all indicators and items. Specific deadlines are established for completing the draft plan for capital construction in the Uzbek SSR for 1988.

The Buro of the Central Committee sternly reprimanded members of the CPSU: comrades K. P. Dudin, chief of Glavtashkentstroy; T. N. Nabiyeu, deputy chairman, Gosagroprom; minister of the UzSSR; and B. A. Piskunov, chairman, UzSSR Goskomptitseprom, for the systematic nonfulfillment of the capital construction plan and obligated them to take decisive measures to overcome the existing lag.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are ordered to take the necessary measures to mobilize the efforts of work collectives for the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for 1987.

The sitting of the Buro of the Central Committee examined the question of the organizational and political work of the Tashkent Party Gorkom on introducing state acceptance of products at the city's industrial enterprises. The decree points out the need for the party gorkom to make a self-critical analysis of the content and methods of its activity as well as party raykoms of primary party organizations in raising the technical level of production, in eliminating existing shortcomings in the state acceptance of products, and in seeing to it that modern machinery and products are produced on a par with the best in the nation and the world. It is accordingly necessary to basically increase the effectiveness of utilization of the mighty scientific, technical and cadre potential that has been created in the republic's capital. To mobilize the efforts of primary party organizations and work collectives to ensure the production of high-quality products bearing the trademark of Tashkent enterprises.

The note of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee on serious shortcomings in the activity of leaders of the UzSSR Ministry of Forestry was examined. It enumerated numerous shortcomings in the activity of the minister, Comrade P. Yu. Yusupov, and his deputies--comrades F. F. Fakhrutdinov and N. Yakhyayev in fulfilling their tasks, which resulted in the failure to meet plans for the development of the branch. Instances of theft and squandering of state property in subdivisions, gross violations in the selection and placement of cadres, and collegiality in the work of the ministry of apparatus were noted. It was pointed out that they did not take effective measures to eliminate shortcomings and omissions, to raise the responsibility of managers and specialists for the assigned task, and that they failed to create a healthy moral and psychological climate in the collective. All this had a negative impact on the development of republic forestry.

The Buro of the Central Committee declared the conclusions and provisions of the note of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee to be correct. Comrade P. Yu. Yusupov, a member of the CPSU, received a stern reprimand for the breakdown of work in the branch, which was entered in his dossier. His further tenure as UzSSR minister of forestry was deemed impossible.



For the breakdown of work in the assigned sector, Comrade F. F. Fakhrutdinov, a member of the CPSU, received a stern reprimand, which was entered in his dossier. It was also considered impossible to allow him to continue in the capacity of UzSSR first deputy minister of forestry.

The Oktyabrskiy Party Raykom in the city of Tashkent and the ministry's party organization were ordered to examine the responsibility of Comrade N. Yakhyayev, member of the CPSU; deputy minister, and other communists displaying a lack of discipline in the execution of their duties. They were directed to develop and implement measures for normalizing the moral and psychological climate in the collective and to mobilize communists in strengthening plan, state and performance discipline.

The sitting of the Buro of the Central Committee approved measures for realizing critical remarks and proposals expressed by participants in the 5th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

The proposal of the republic Council of Ministers to reorganize the State Committee of the Uzbek SSR for the Poultry Growing Industry into the republic "Uzptitseprom" Industrial Poultry Growing Association.

The Buro of the Uzbek CP Central Committee discussed and adopted a decision on certain other problems of party work and the economic and social development of the republic.

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CSO: 1830/578

UZBEK SUPREME COURT PLENUM DISCUSSES ALCOHOL PROBLEM

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Dec 86 p 4

[UzTAG report: "Uzbek SSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] On 16 Dec 1986 the Uzbek Supreme Court met for a plenary session. The plenum, which was chaired by the chairman of the Supreme Court, S. Yigitaliyev discussed the work of the Uzbek courts with respect to fighting drinking and alcoholism.

The fact was noted that the courts have somewhat stepped up their activity in this field. However, certain shortcomings in that work were also mentioned. Such drawbacks lower the effectiveness of implementing existing legislation. It happens sometimes that a crime committed by a drunken person does not receive proper legal evaluation, and there is no discussion of whether being drunk is an aggravating circumstance. Even in cases of a confession to such a condition being mentioned in the verdict, in reality the judge does not sometimes take it into consideration when he decides on the punishment. When the court deals with a crime committed by a drunken minor it does not always try to find out the circumstances under which the minor was able to buy alcohol; the court does not look for the people who allowed the minor to drink and it does not raise the question of making these people legally answerable. Some courts do not carry on an appropriate fight against speculation in alcoholic beverages.

Courts still underestimate the importance of the entire range of social and legal resources in their fight with drinking and alcoholism.

In this connection the plenum decided that courts should necessarily further improve their effort to apply the legislation which has been designed to prevent drinking and alcoholism as well as stop brewing, selling and storing home-made hard liquor. To help eliminate shortcomings in court work, the plenum issued corresponding recommendations on certain questions of criminal, civil, and administrative legislation.

To increase the educational and preventative influence of court activity in this field, the plenum required that courts expand and strengthen their ties with various institutions and public organizations, and law enforcement and state organs. Courts should also provide for the openness of trials. They

must issue special decisions to define causes and conditions that promote drinking and alcoholism; they should draw the attention of state organs, public organizations and administrative officials to the shortfalls in the application of anti-alcoholism laws which can surface during trials.

The plenum also reviewed some objections in a number of separate cases.

Participants in the plenum were: the deputy chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium, A. P. Romanovskiy; head of the administrative organs department of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, D. A. Usatov; procurator of the Uzbek SSR, A. V. Buturlin; minister of justice of the Uzbek SSR, B. G. Alimdzhauov.

13329/12851

CSO: 1830/303

KAZAKH DAILY TO RUN SERIES ON WESTERN OBLASTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 6 June 1987 carries on page 1 a 700-word article announcing that beginning in July the newspaper will publish a weekly series of articles specifically for readers from Aktyubinsk, Gurev, Mangyshlak, and Uralsk Oblasts. These oblasts in Western Kazakhstan are known for their agricultural products, light industry, chromium, ferro-alloy, mineral fertilizers, fisheries, and plastics, but are particularly important as oil and gas sources. The articles will systematically report on the progress of construction and the objectives of oil and gas complexes, and will discuss the problems and perspectives of this region. The announcement encourages reader participation in the formulation of this series of articles.

CSO: 1830/626



YOUTH PAPER CALLS FOR HONEST, OPEN EXAMINATION OF SOVIET PAST

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by Petr Andreyevich Shmidre: "To Know the Truth; The History of Our Country Should be Concretely, Honorably and Openly Discussed With Our Youth"]

[Text] Riga--People often ask me: how did this unshakeable and sacred faith in Soviet power, in the revolution and its absolute necessity appear in our generation?

Later they would call us a legend, a unique phenomenon, the unbending guard. But then, in 1917, we were ordinary kids, farm-hands, workers with no education. Some of us, like me, went through just a few years of parish school. What made us become the Red Riflemen of Latvia?

I can answer that question in only one way. The Bolsheviks were the only party which was not hypocritical; it did not flirt with the people; did not juggle empty slogans or play democracy. It was the only party that brought the truth to the people.

Another very important reason in the Bolsheviks' favor was the extraordinary moral chastity of the party members, which helped to convince people of the sincerity of their position.

Not everything in our history happened as we expected it to. We have to live separated from our motherland, to become outcasts during the years of the personality cult, to look on as bureaucrats and fortune-seekers of all kinds contaminated the party. But even during the worst times for our country, we believed that it was not the party that was to blame for all our problems, but the ugly distortions of the policies of Lenin. And now, when many of our personal misfortunes are a thing of the past, I keep saying that a lot of our painful problems which we are trying to cope with today were already once solved by Lenin. We should turn to him more often and shed the layers of lies, falsehoods and hypocrisy that sometimes still veil our history. I cannot claim that all these past years were happy. But I feel happy to have participated in creation of a just way of life.

Our life at present is, unfortunately, still rather far from the ideals that we used to conceive in the past. But the reforms that have been started by the party in recent years are Leninist in spirit. The cleansing of society that is taking place, the reinstatement of democracy, the trust in the people: all these make me remember the years of the revolution.

Sometimes we complain that today's young people have lost their faith. But when they have reasons for it! They were taught to adapt, to live according to a double moral standard. But this does not mean that the young people are against their motherland. They just have difficulties finding the right direction. The reforms that have been started in our society should help them to find it.

I have a lot of faith in the present. I have lived a long life: I am 91 years old and 75 of those years I have been a party member.

In a month we shall see a day significant for us: the 70th anniversary of the riflemen's congress. People today refer to us as history, remember us on holidays, pay us tribute. We, of course, value and appreciate all of this, but that is not what matters. We need restoration of our real history, instead of adoration. Young people should know about the personality cult and about deviations from democracy. Young people should know the truth about their country. They should hear an open, honest, and detailed narration of it. It was only in such a way that Lenin's ideas triumphed among us, riflemen, who were so very young then. History does not become a thing of the past even when the people who created it do. It is a lesson without whose knowledge we cannot proceed into the future.

13329/12851  
CSO: 1800/515

LEGALITY OF 'UNOFFICIAL' ORGANIZATION PAMYAT QUESTIONED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 87 p 3

[Letter to the editors by Yu. Nekrasov: "Abiding by the Law"]

[Text] In the pages of IZVESTIYA and other publications that have been devoting themselves to presenting the Pamyat Association to the public, it might seem that by now every "i" had been dotted and every "t" crossed. Nevertheless, in summing up what has been written, it is difficult to dispose of a broad array of questions to which, apparently, the authors of the articles attached no significance. These questions for the most part are legal in nature.

First question. Why is it that despite the official position of worker K. Smirnov as chairman of the Moscow organization Pamyat, the leader of the organization, in the role of ideologist, so to speak, is D. Vasilyev. And who is he? So far as we can make out, he is an unemployed actor, currently "without specific occupation," to use the official designation. And why, the question arises, does belonging to a "patriotic" organization obviate all the questions addressed to a person in such cases? What financial resources is he living on? Where and what is the work by which he earns an income? Finally, we have a right to know, who is he to be instructing us so loudly on the fundamentals of restructuring?

Second question. If the Pamyat Association, as its leading spokesmen emphasize, is patriotic, the question arises, why is it that all our other societies are not patriotic? or, perhaps, quasi-patriotic? Do we not have an appropriate society engaged in the protection of monuments that was created long before Pamyat? (And let us note, parenthetically, not only in the protection of ecclesiastical but revolutionary monuments, which the Pamyat activists do not even recall.) Do we not have a Society for the Protection of Nature? And a society to wage the struggle for sobriety? What is to prevent the members of Pamyat from functioning within the framework of similar societies and organizations? Even supposing that there is an immediate need for such a social organization and that it is entitled to a lawful existence, how and where is it to be lawfully established? Is there a legal procedure for this purpose here, as there is in other countries?

Why do we need an association that is invariably described as "unofficial"? What is the sense of this term? And what then are the mass societies among us that are the "official" ones?

Incidentally, I am of the opinion that if we do have a procedure for handling this matter, then it is expedient to check the registration of such a society as the Pamyat Association with extreme care, first, from the standpoint of the USSR Constitution, which forbids the inciting of national differences, and, secondly, against those articles in the Criminal Code providing responsibility for slander (inasmuch as an entire series of declarations by Pamyat cannot be considered as anything other than slander of specific party workers).

My last question pertains to the matter of the official status of this association. In this country we all, it is true, have a constitutional right to assemble and to demonstrate freely. But name me a single civilized country, respected editors, where it is possible, simply by hoisting slogans, to demonstrate whenever, wherever, and in whatever form or number you please without being guilty of violating public order. No, before demonstrating, you must apply to the local authorities, stipulating the time, place, and number of participants in the undertaking. Measures of preserving public order and, if necessary, protecting the demonstrators themselves must be considered in advance.

Is it not strange that there should be so many ambiguities and deficiencies, capable of leading to excesses and extremes, in a matter that could be entirely avoided? Perhaps I am incorrect, but I think that such matters should be defined with precision if only because our society is lifting itself to a new level of social maturity in its development of democracy and of openness.

12889

CSO: 18000763



NEW MUSEUM FOR RUSSIAN ANTIQUITIES NAMED FOR RUBLEV

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 87 p 3

[Article by T. Chanturiya: "A World Remote Yet Close at Hand: Central Museum For Ancient Art and Culture Is Named For Rublev"]

[Text] By the look of it, an ordinary restoration is in progress. Stonemasons on the scaffolding keep tapping endlessly throughout the daylight hours, enticing the evanescent beauty. Craftsmen repair arches, apses, and cupolas. The former interior of a refectory returns like proprietors to their home, and even the stairway of the Church of Mikhail the Archangel will get back its precise angle of inclination. All this is evidence of the fact that the complex of buildings that is Andronikov Monastery above the Yauza River, which is known nowadays as the Museum of Ancient Russian Art imeni Rublev, but for many years was occupied by outside institutions, has been liberated from its fortuitous residents and now it is straightening out its stiff joints.

But this is not all that is going on: A rare destiny is in store for it. A decision has been made to establish a center for the study and dissemination of the culture of Ancient Rus, and this institution will for the first time combine serious scientific study and broad public enlightenment.

The question of cultural heritage has never been addressed in such a major way. It is not simply a matter of studying the art of ancient frescoes, let us say—or the architecture or the music or literature of an ancient era. However immense and valuable in themselves these artistic worlds may be, the task in this instance is reestablish their relations and the course of human culture (it is a contrapuntal task, as a musician might say); to reveal the invisible lines of communication in the world of the Middle Ages, the secret links, the complex patterns of diffusion; to relate the elements of art one with another, the culture with the spirit of the age, and the epoch with our epoch.

Everything is interrelated. Not long ago IZVESTIYA recounted the story of David Arsenishvili, founder of the Museum imeni Rublev and its faithful knight and manual laborer ("Man by a White Wall," No. 88). In the 1950's he managed

to guide the museum through the reefs and shoals of the time, but later he was separated from his offspring. The museum, too, became separated from its own history and valuable name. Now the history and the name have been returned like a bottle with a note that has been borne by a storm. The restoration of memory is under way. Of course, it is an occasion not only for joy but also for pain and sorrow, as letters from readers testify.

R. A. Lysov, a party veteran from Chernigov, wrote: "With grief in my heart I read 'Man by a White Wall.' Rarely can such losses be recovered. And for such unforgettable people as David Arsenishvili one can only grieve inconsolably. I bow to his memory."

V. A. Molodtsov, Odintsovo, Moscow Oblast, wrote: "Thank you for undertaking the biography of a man who would otherwise be unknown. It is good that this big and important project—to rid ourselves of the so-called blank spots in our history—has begun. The operation is painful, but it is nothing else than an education in our own history."

The occasion is painful—does not this mean that the moribund cells of the memory are reviving?

Arsenishvili, too, dreamed of education in history. He created a museum of ancient art and in his thoughts saw an entire reserve of the art of Ancient Rus. Everything in Andronikov nurtured this idea of his: Spasskiy Cathedral, in which Rublev painted (and there is a version that alleges Rublev even took part in the construction), and the very grounds of the monastery, wherein are preserved the remains of the heroes of the Battle of Kulikov.

Rublev's Museum now stands as before a long road. The tiny office of the director, S. B. Vashlayev, in the morning is already jammed with people, resounding with controversy, while the tapping sounds of the restorers enter through the window.

The roadway is, in fact, long. The appearance of the center is delineated only by the office, but there is no longer anything to compare it with. Suffice it to speak of the kind of scientific forces gathered here: There are historians and philosophers, art experts and philologists, musicologists and archeologists, sociologists and psychologists. The antiquities will include paintings and applied art, ancient manuscripts and old books in print. These are the departments in prospect: scientific research, scholarship propaganda, architecture and archeology, ancient Russian music, scientific restoration, editing and publishing, archives and photo-reproduction, and finally a museum of ancient Russian frescoes with a school for scientifically reproducing them. Add to this the revival of a broad range of expeditions to all regions of the country; the transfer to the central museum of some of the stocks of the unspecialized peripheral museums; and the right of acquiring collections or purchases of antiquities and relics of the culture of Ancient Rus of interest to the central museum, both directly and through purchasing commissions of the Ministry of Culture's All-Union Culture Fund, at overseas auctions.

All of these art works must be placed in proper surroundings, hung, and exhibited. The storerooms are open! Broad accessibility of the public to art treasures is a fundamental tenet of the center. This raises the question of affiliates. For the present there is only one affiliated site, the Church of Pokrov in Filyakh. Today possible locations are being considered, and the scale of restoration work and museum preparation are being estimated. There is a broad range of choice. In Moscow there are about a hundred sites of ancient architecture either not being used or else being used for other purposes.

Is concern for the past of concern to us? Yet, it also concerns us. For it is not enough to want to get rid of "blank spots," whether they are near or far. They must be studied and not simply glossed over with conjecture, surmise, and half-truth. The truth is strict—it requires work. The projected center offers such an example.

The first to support the idea of the center was the All-Union Culture Fund. We asked its chairman, Dmitriy Sergeyevich Likhachev, what seemed to him the most important thing about all this.

"A lack of standardization of approach," he said. "Generally, in the study of culture one cannot have preconceived notions. The culture of Ancient Rus cannot be studied like that of the present day. It is essentially inter-related. The art of fresco is associated with music and with ikons, and painting in the closest way with calligraphy and the subject of writing. The integration of research was seemingly foreordained."

"And is scholarship of this sort available?"

"The fact is that it has been limited until the present time by efforts being made separately. No one has undertaken this comprehensively. Thus results are bound to be considerable. That is, if we proceed from the standpoint of research tasks. But it is possible to proceed from the standpoint of museum operations. Usually, they are thought of in terms of preservation and taking. But this may be the most lively and active, non-stereotyped activity. Since the museum deals with the public in extremely diverse ways, it should give rise to a new type of cultural study of antiquities and new ways of displaying them. And in this case the antiquities themselves vary from ikons and frescoes to ancient printed books and musical productions. Selecting for each of them the most suitable conditions for display possible, a unique context—that is food for the mind and heart of the viewer and material for comparative study."

"Dmitriy Sergeyevich, judging by the notations in the Rublev Museum's book for responses, the viewers themselves are awaiting just such interaction, and some are demanding it. I quote: 'The joy given by what I have seen is great. But why is this immense spiritual wealth put to so little use?' asks V. Yefimov of Ufa. 'A magnificent exhibit. But the attribution of the works of art is weak. Or are we ashamed to acknowledge that this or that historical memorial has already been destroyed? We want the truth—to see the past in perspective,' says Bilyan of Kiev. 'The preservation of priceless

works of art under such conditions, where they are being mishandled by Russians, is simply barbarism. But there is the adjoining, magnificent Cathedral of Mikhail the Archangel to which a part of the exposition could be taken,' writes war veteran G. Kumanin."

"As you can see, the people are simply calling for measures that are being undertaken right now. So the design is being worked out not only by the specialists. Only by means of knowledge can interest in history be satisfied. It is therefore extremely important that the center should have its own facility for publishing, possibly, works of scholarship, catalogues..."

"The request for catalogues is to be found in every other notation."

"And it absolutely must be complied with. Alas, that has been a problem until now even for the capital museum and not only for the outlying ones. Is that not why things in storage are often illegally ruined? I can't forget how one local satrap--yes, write it down like that--ruined a collection of old clothing gathered by schoolmates of the village of Altun, which is near Pushinskiye Gory. He managed to get them deceitfully, promising to place them in the Pskov Museum."

"What kind of difficulties, in your opinion, may arise at the center? One must, of course, also be ready for them."

"Skilled personnel. Expertise in the fine arts is in a lamentable state. Specialists in ancient Russian art are in increasing demand, and the number of them is going down."

"To whom should one direct this criticism?"

The Repin Institute Academy of Arts. In addition, Moscow State University and Leningrad University, where there are very few in the faculty of art criticism. The pity is that there are very few art experts in the ancient Russian cities, such as Kalinin (Tver), Orel, Kursk, Tula. Local art expertise is of extreme importance. It is needed to form public opinion about antiquities, and this means preventing their neglect, ruin, and barbaric acts."

"That is true, and public opinion does not always know how to remain free of such behavior."

"Because things are bad in this respect. The book of responses is virtually the only document we have, but that is not the problem. Usually, the attitude of public opinion with respect to something that is under way--an urban planning project, say--is either entirely out of touch or else, if dissention breaks out, one of scandalous knowledge, and then it is arrogantly characterized as 'opinion of specialists.' Well now, just think, a so-called specialist comes to a man in his home--a builder in this instance--and interprets things to him according to his own taste. His understanding of beauty, however, is at the level of symmetrical-versus-asymmetrical. Of his knowledge of history, there is no need even to ask."



"Very likely, this interaction with public opinion is one of the crucial issues for the future activities of the center as well--"

"Yes, and particularly in the formation of public opinion. Developing a taste for excellence and a desire for knowledge of our history and culture is an extremely important task. Ultimately, it's a question of the quality of a person's work, regardless of the field he is in. And, of course, it is also a question of genuine patriotism.

"One thing remains to be said. There must in no case be any acknowledgment of allegations of nationalistic tendencies of any kind in the activities of the center. On the contrary, they are bound to be present. Ancient Russian culture gives excellent lessons to educate people in internationalism. Why indeed should a Georgian, D. I. Arsenishvili, yearn so for the art of Ancient Rus that his life depended on establishing a museum? I believe that I can explain this. Apart from the lofty artistic joy that art can give, it is rife with examples of cultural openness, breadth of spirit, and the propensity to treat people as fellow human beings. It keeps the soul from shriveling. For all of these reasons, it's worth the effort."

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CSO: 18000763

WRITER CALLS FOR REORGANIZATION OF FILM DISTRIBUTION ORGANS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by A. Skakov: "Film Distribution and Commercialism"]

[Text] The film service industry requires of its workers that they love motion pictures, love the art and the people, so that they may unite artist and spectator and help them to find one another. This is obvious, but nevertheless a conversation about releasing and distributing films can only begin with numbers.

Average motion picture attendance, by comparison with 1970, has declined from 19.1 times per person annually to 14.8 times, and it is continuing to fall. At the same time, motion picture revenues (that is, the gross yield) over this same period has risen from 881.4 to 934 million rubles (in the RSFSR it has risen from 528.6 to 533.2 million rubles). A paradox?

The fact is that instead of improving the organization of film distribution by restructuring the style, methods or forms of work, and by more effective propaganda in advertising domestic films, carrying the main educational impact, we for some time have been resorting to artful expedients, particularly by showing foreign "hits" and by means of price-setting.

In my view it is a form of deceit that becomes completely obvious as the conversion is made to the new design of the film industry. The film studios are making the transition to self-administration and self-financing. The film industry's master craftsmen have high hopes for the new structure, which is understandable, and we wish the artists success. Yet we cannot but be aware of objective difficulties that inevitably arise. Paying one's own way means necessarily counting money and thinking about revenues. And if today we may say with epic calm that a remarkable film of a remarkable producer turned out to be not to the liking of the broad public because of a certain sophistication of language, tomorrow—if we are not to yield principles of art to commercialism, if we are not to get down on our knees before "box office receipts"—then we are obliged to learn how to "sell," that is, how to work seriously in distributing a serious film. We cannot calmly make the statement that the film failed to capture the interest of the spectator. And

that means we, the distributors, are obliged to radically revise the entire system of our operations, orientation and methods.

How have we been striving for total imaginative well-being? It is useful to make this clear. In the interest of brevity let me resort to the language of the official documents.

USSR Goskino [State Committee for Cinematography] Order No. 506, dated December 1979, "On First-Class Motion Picture Theaters With Wide-Frame Projectors" reported that the price of tickets had almost doubled in all theaters with wide-frame projection equipment. But the level of operation in many of them, the quality of the repertoire, and the film showing was "not first class," and so it remains.

Undoubtedly, there are motion picture theaters in the country where everything is at the highest quality level--repertoire, showing, and service. For example, the Kosmos in Sverdlovsk, Proletariy in Voronezh, Ural in Chelyabinsk, Oktyabr in Astrakhan, Gigant in Khabarovsk, Okean in Vladivostok, Rossiya in Yerevan, as well as certain theaters in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and Riga. But, unfortunately, there are not so many of them. The number of theaters unreservedly in the top category are in the hundreds.

Meanwhile, they have been transferred in droves into the highest category, where they have been living comfortably, as they say. The plan has been fulfilled and overfulfilled by millions of rubles. They have been given banners, distinctions, certificates, and money awards. But the reserves are exhausted. What can be done?

Goskino Instruction No. 07-47/2677, dated December 1984, "On Saturday Ticket Prices" revealed that in addition to prices on Sundays and holidays, the cost of tickets on Saturdays had risen. That helped some.

USSR Goskino Order No. 199, dated July 1985 (and, correspondingly, the order of the republic committees) "On further Developing the Network of First-Class Theaters" was concerned on this occasion with wide-screen theaters, which were included in the top category. But there are few of them. Since September 1986 a two-section division has been established instead of three sections of seats in the theaters and film-showing establishments. The third section, which is the most inexpensive, has been eliminated.

Generally, 1986 was a year rich in innovations. Whereas previously the spectator, by acquiring an extra ticket for 10 kopecks, could see a program consisting of newsreel documentaries, popular science films, documentaries or animated cartoons (in no fewer than five parts), the number of parts has now been reduced to three for the same price. "With the aim of broader utilization..." as the Goskino order puts it, which is entitled "Standardizing Extended Performances in the Theater Network."

At the risk of tiring the reader, let me cite one more document, entitled "On the Tasks of PSFSR Motion Picture Organizations Emanating From Resolutions

of the 27th CPSU Congress." It endorses a plan of priority measures for the period 1986-1990. In it there is a special section on the subject that interests us, "the further improvement of film services for the population and the fuller satisfaction of the interests and spiritual needs of the people." Nineteen out of the 22 points in the section call for "increasing... improving... achieving... ensuring... furthering..." There is a lack of concreteness. And despite all the strong statements there is a pervasive formalism of days gone by, an outdated administrative style, which has long since ceased to be acceptable to those who work in motion pictures.

Who benefits from all this proliferation of paper? In the RSFSR alone by comparison with 1985 we have lost 88 million spectators and total receipts worth 33 million rubles. Out of 2,036 film enterprises, more than 600 each month have not been fulfilling the plan.

Is it possible to overcome this stubbornness and stagnation of film services? To do so, at the very least, we need to know the true situation and we need to be able to rely on the figures with which we operate. But can we rely on them when such an important indicator as attendance (and how long every distributor has known this) is faked? For 10 years we have been counting not spectators but tickets sold: Go to a double feature (or to an extended performance with a news documentary) and you will have in your hand two tickets, which means, according to the records, there are two of you. Thus each person is multiplied by two in the distribution reports. In the country as a whole, this amounts to millions and millions. Who are we fooling? We are fooling only ourselves. An unheard-of practice!

Here is a letter from L. Marchenko, director of the Soyuz Theater in a suburb of Moscow and a deputy in the Malakhovskiy Soviet: "How do we, who work on the ideological front, guiding the most important of the arts, distinguish ourselves at the present stage from those who work in trade? Two or three years ago we could report at aktiv meetings the very best propaganda for Soviet films. But now the very person in charge of the Moscow Oblast administration for film distribution, Comrade V. G. Serebrov, is personally involved in distributing foreign box-office films at major theaters in the oblast in order 'to cover the plan.' As a result, the Soviet films play in the small halls of the 'top-category' theaters, while simultaneously the hit shows from overseas are playing in the big halls which are 'jam-packed.' So, according to the records, dozens of spectators are converted into thousands, reportedly attending domestic film productions."

As we see, one need only make a wish, and fake zeroes embellish the figures. Once we see the true picture, however, we may begin to consider criteria of appraising and methods of carrying out our work.

Three departments are presently involved in the distribution of films: the film distribution administration; the oblast trade union councils for films; and the film distribution offices and departments. Does this make sense? Is it economical? In the country's film industry 33,000 persons are engaged, and in distribution 253,000. Is this a logical ratio?



Theater work schedules are established without regard to performance profits. The existing system is beyond both logic and common sense. Isn't it time to think about the unit of cost accountability and to think about the economic mechanism as a whole? How many errors and mixups there have been in the administration and structure! The lack of competence has cost us dearly. It is hard to believe, but we have mixed up our understanding of film distribution with the name of the film distribution offices, and film services and use of the film fund. It is seriously supposed that these are different things.

Three sections have been created which duplicate one another in carrying out the distribution of films: one for the repertoire, one to run the theater chains, and one for film distribution. Whereas, in fact, film services and film distribution are one and the same thing and cannot be divided. They are the duty of each one doing the work. Though it is all the same to the moviegoer, the losses to the management and to the state are enormous. What is written with a pen cannot be removed with an axe. The film organizations have been divided according to "specialization." It is no more than an ill-thought-out stroke of a pen, but how much effort must be made now to correct the situation!

Lack of competence is a personnel problem that is the source of all the problems that remain. Just what reorganizational measures may be taken that could improve film services and increase the use of our film collection and domestic film studios?

In my view it is necessary to begin with the organizational and administrative structure first of all. The state and trade union film network should have a single administrative body locally and at the center. The moviegoer is not departmentally divided into a state person and a trade union person; he is one person. Then, of course, two long-separate departments--the organs of the theater network and of distribution--concerned with one and the same business of leasing and distributing films must be merged into one. It can be called the Distribution Administration or the Film Services Administration; that is not of fundamental importance. The ispolkoms of the local soviets are to have more rights and, in particular, more duties, so that they become more substantially involved in film services.

But the main thing is to unite them as distribution organizations, having monopolistic control over the country's film inventory, care and safe-keeping, while maintaining state control over the entire repertoire, equipment, and overall distribution policy of the film network as well as statistical records.

The central bodies must be similarly reorganized and transformed into main administrations for distribution. Their structure must be made uniform and brought into line with the functions of subordinate film organizations. All this will substantially reduce the administrative personnel (and the amount of paper) by 25-to-30 percent without any loss of accomplishment. It will also reduce staff for maintaining equipment. It will improve management, making it more flexible, more efficient, and more competent.

Changes must be made in the practice of circulating films, which often fails to take into consideration the significance of the motion picture. Would it not be better to refrain from the typical practice of distributing films, and from the right of refusing films, leaving overall coordination and control to central authority?

The work schedules of placing films,, particularly in sparsely populated areas, should at last be coordinated with the needs for film services and the resources of the available film collection. Would it not be better to organize video films? This would solve the problem of economizing and make for a more efficient use of film equipment, transport, and film copies--that is, reels of film--which are in such short supply.

It is necessary to conduct a thorough review of the operational schedules of film theaters, which do not justify themselves--they now present seven or eight performances a day (a schedule not to be found in one other country). Moreover, it is time to change the system of planning from a basis of gross intake, from what has been achieved, to planning in accordance with net income, so that the distributor acquires a financial interest in it and, consequently, in reducing expenses and increasing profits.

Economic adaptations in the distribution system, of course, are not ends in themselves but a necessary condition for resolving the principal task, which is the social, psychological, and esthetic development of the film auditorium. Assembling the repertoire, the propaganda, and the advertising of films entails taking into consideration the creation of the person of the 1980's. As people change, so do the forms of their cultural needs. Today it is no longer possible to conceive of the relationship between a motion picture and a moviegoer as a simple matter of arithmetic. The conditions of life, the laws of apprehending art, the level of sophistication, and finally the psychology of the individual--all of these must be considered by film distributors, who together with the creative artists conceive, deliberate, and determine the destiny of the motion picture.

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CSO: 18000763

# FAULTS OF RSFSR ARTISTS' CONGRESS ANALYZED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 May 87 p 2

[Article by Oleg Savostyuk, chairman of the governing board of the Moscow Organization of the Artists' Union: "Trial by Deed: Notes of a Delegate to the Sixth RSFSR Artists' Congress"]

[Text] The Sixth Congress of Russian Artists is over. A great deal was said and many problems were revealed and "thrown around." My impressions have still most likely not become settled and I am writing these notes soon afterward, so I may obviously leave things out or fail to take things into account. But, on the other hand, it is precisely the first, "spontaneous" impressions which are frequently the most accurate ones.

Did the congress satisfy me as the chairman of the ruling board of the Moscow Organization of the Artists' Union [MOSKH]? Yes and no. I liked the sharpness of the debates, undoubtedly the result of our time. However diametrically opposed the viewpoints sometimes were, I believe it is good that they were expressed. Controversy always leads to the truth. It was also nice that concern for our youth--creative and noncreative, artists and audience--was heard in a number of speeches.

And still, it is too early to assert that intensive restructuring has begun in the Russian Artists' Union. Entries onto the path of serious restructuring are still in gestation, I would say--there are reasons for that, but about them later... The speakers (not all, but many of them) "buried themselves" in our ordinary professional affairs, everyday life, and humdrum matters. You would hope they could have risen a bit higher, looked a bit more broadly! After all, the present century is coming to an end and now (not the day after tomorrow) what the art of the century of the future is going to be like is being determined...

Now to be specific.

I reflected for quite a while on why an atmosphere of high ideological-professional demandingness and extensive openness has not yet been created in our milieu and why the artists' unions of the RSFSR and the USSR have responded so weakly to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Measures to Further Develop the Plastic Arts and Increase Their Role in

the Communist Indoctrination of Working People." There are, of course, various reasons, but above all they are within us.

The association [tovarishchestvo] has always been the basis of the professional contacts of artists. Let us recall the "Association of Progressive Exhibits" and the "Moscow Association of Artists" where above all creative, social questions were resolved and the artist was shown complete confidence. It was once like that in our union. But later people came to the leaders of the plastic arts and also created a bureaucratic apparatus here. Arbitrary decisions became prevalent. Take just the interrelationship of the RSFSR Artists' Union and MOSKh. The leaders of the RSFSR Artists' Union often did not consider the opinion of MOSKh. Our recommendations were not taken into account when the exhibit "Soviet Russia" and other republic exhibits were held. Even now we do not at all influence the formation of exhibit committees and the expositions proper sent both throughout the country and abroad.

"Standard-setters" and "listed" leaders, singled out from among the painters and sculptors, received all the benefits and were beyond criticism. Creative competitions stopped being competitive: aspirants were initially in unequal conditions and one could unfailingly guess beforehand who would win. An unfavorable atmosphere appeared in art. Essentially there was a compromise of the idea of the social mandate, to which artists had rendered their efforts, knowledge, talent, and civic feelings since the first years of Soviet Power. The thematic picture which indoctrinates the audience in the ideals of the time was put aside and open competitions for designing memorials and monuments and major social structures receded into the past. The result was Poklonnaya Hill...

Using "timeliness" as a cover, opportunism and dilettantism ousted original talented works, which spoke of what had been gained and endured and were lacking in pompousness and ostentation, out of the exhibit halls. As a result both the easel picture and the easel drawing to a great extent lost their sharpness of creative searching and social activism.

I am speaking of all this in order to derive lessons for the future, since even though the diseases are obvious, the means to cure them are not by any means so clear. And the point is not even that every person proposes his own method and now and again they conflict and negate one another (many opinions, which is good), but that restructuring among artists has not been and will not be a simple process simply because they are after all creative people. I will repeat again what I said before the congress. Our main task now is to restore a moral atmosphere which will help artists develop new artistic criteria for interpreting life and help them believe that it is not necessary to murder creative individuality to please the bureaucrats, but that one may create as his conscience and his own perception of the world suggest.

One of the most important questions--and not without reason did it keep coming up--is the question of socialist realism. Moscow artists, on behalf of whom I spoke at the congress, have for the most part always supported the high principles of Russian realistic art, but in doing so have rejected a narrow understanding of traditions, rosy idealization of the past, and "bytokopatelstvo" [literally "digging into everyday life"] and opposed



leveling of creative individualities and the styles both of individual artists, and of whole regions. Realism and, needless to say, socialist realism, in my opinion, are manifested in the worldview and interrelationship of the creator with life, and this is not at all a system of mass-produced artistic methods and even less so, imitation.

But, unfortunately, some speakers at the congress interpreted realism as precisely imitation, seeming not to understand that the forms of painting are not congealed, they are movable, that Ilya Repin, if he lived in our time, would probably have created in a somehow different way! Such quite narrow outdated views on realism and on the art of Russia and the Russian school and attempts to somehow isolate it from world culture are frankly surprising. Is it really possible that Russian art attempted at one time to isolate itself? Was it not the one that sounded the call to the whole world in the revolutionary epoch? And are not all the best and most talented artists of the world unified in their aspirations, even though they draw and paint differently?

But read the articles in the republic's journal *Khudozhnik*, where dogmatic assertions from 40 years ago are presented as "rules of the road" for the movement of modern art! The "lively" discussion on creative questions and aesthetic indoctrination is there reduced to devastating denunciation of a number of critics and artists, a practice that long ago receded into the past. On top of all this there is the fear of somehow pricking the reputation of the "untouchables" and pondering the restructuring of the journal's work in the spirit of present demands and ethical norms.

I think that the many levels, the diversity, and the appearance of painters, sculptors, draughtsmen, and critics who differ in their creative aspirations are an enormous positive factor in the life of each Artists' Union and evidence of the qualitatively new stage of Soviet plastic arts. Diversity leads to creative competitiveness. Bold plastic arts experiments and artistic laboratory tests provide an outlet to new spheres of creativity. This is all the more important because socialist realism is always a developing method which reacts sharply to the demands of life and the spiritual needs of man.

And more about realism. Many people swear allegiance to it without pondering that realism as an interpretation of the world is the most difficult road in art. Realism demands high sophistication, a sensitive perception of life, professional talent, and a firm moral position. Empty declarations do not make a realistic artist of anyone.

I am speaking of this in quite a lot of detail since from the question of realism the controversy usually moved to the question of youth. The latest youth exhibits (which of course had shortcomings but quite a few merits, both creative and organizational ones) have frightened some people. There have even been doubts ... about the wisdom of a youth association under the Artists' Union and the proposal to return to the so-called "institution of candidate-members in the USSR Artists' Union." What is there to say here? A youth association is a new form of work with youth, but the institution of candidates was abolished by the Third USSR Artists' Congress as outdated and unjustified for a whole number of reasons. So why return to the old way when

the new needs to be refined? Refined, remembering that today's creative youth are the future of Soviet art and concern for them is concern for tomorrow.

I would emphasize this idea. For on the whole the congress after evaluating the past period nevertheless laid down too little for the future. That includes not analyzing the prospects of the future path of realistic art, although, I repeat, there seemed to be quite a lot of debate about realism. There are almost no really exciting outstanding works in painting, sculpture, and drawing. But how will it be with none--I ask naively. What is the reason, then, for artists? What is the reason for the Artists' Union?

This merely speaks of the fact that all of us--both rank-and-file artists and the new governing board of the RSFSR Artists' Union--face a great deal of work, serious and creative work.

New initiatives and organizational undertakings are needed. MOSKh, for example, will get Red Square in shape this year for the 70th anniversary of October (this has not happened since the 1920's; since that time artists have not decorated the city, ordinary stage painters have decorated it), will generally be more actively involved in creating the holiday decorations of the streets and squares, and will give the new microrayons sculptures from reserves.

We must learn to work under democracy, collectively discuss all our affairs, and solve all problems.

Finally, we must in fact make talent, honesty, conscientiousness, and moral atmosphere the main criteria of creative life. The field of our creative competition is canvas, sculpture mounts, the walls of buildings, sheets of paper, and exhibit halls. Here art is created and evaluated. And when we see the final result, no titles can hide whether there is talent or not.

The congress recalled that trial not only by word but by deed awaits us.

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CSO: 1800/744

## YESENIN'S NIECE RECALLS FAILED EFFORTS FOR POET'S MUSEUM

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 87 p 3

[Article by Tatyana Flor, niece of S. A. Yesenin: "Save the Yesenin House"]

[Text] S. T. Konenkov wrote that "everything that is connected with the name of Sergey Aleksandrovich Yesenin is dear to us and is our national sacred treasure. The correctness of those words was particularly obvious during the celebration of the 90th anniversary of the poet's birth. The USSR and RSFSR unions of writers, the press, radio, and television facilitated the making of the first All-Union Celebration of the Poetry of S. A. Yesenin into a truly national holiday.

But the celebration is over. Everyday life has returned, and with it came chagrin.

At the end of March, a hotel in Leningrad which was the poet's last residence was demolished.

At that very time two Yesenin houses in Moscow coincidentally became threatened by plans for demolition. There are only a few places in our city that are closely connected with the life and creativity of Yesenin -- B. Strochenovskiy Lane No. 24, Moskvina Street No. 5, Nezhdanova Street No. 2/1, and Pomerantsev Lane No. 3. One wonders why should we destroy that which is alive and dear to people? Wouldn't it be simpler to maintain the condition of the buildings and preserve them for the future?

The program "Time" recently showed acts that had been carried out on Pomerantsev Lane. In spite of a sharp rebuke in the press and objections from the All-Russian Society for the Conservation of Artistic and Cultural Monuments, the Leninskiy rayispolkom obligated A. I. Tolstoy, the last resident of the apartment where the poet lived, to vacate the apartment before May 15 of this year. The building, similar to the hotel, is being arbitrarily destroyed without a plan approval (Moscow Planning Association 2 is still working on the plan) and without the consent of the monument preservation authorities. The illegality of their actions in no way bothers the repair crews. The antique doors and oak parquet floors are being carried away to some unknown destination. Capital repairs have been slated for the building instead of preliminary planning repairs. As a consequence of the slated replanning, the last apartment of Yesenin in Moscow will perish.

Another Yesenin house is in no less an onerous position. Four years ago, when the building at No. 4 B. Strochenovskiy Lane was vacated, a sign was placed on it which read: "I know this street and I know this humble house." Yesenin lived there. The house should be saved. Pupils of Class 8 B." As we can see the children are not indifferent to the fact that a Moscow apartment of Yesenin is located in their region.

This place has a special significance for the poet's biography. It was in fact about the period of his life on B. Strochenovskiy Lane that Sergey Yesenin wrote in his autobiography in 1925: "I would relate my conscientious creativity to the years of 1916-1917." Several poems of those years have been included into "Little Rainbow" [Radunitsa] (his first book). Comparatively recently documents were found in the archives that indicate that during those years Yesenin associated with youth inclined toward revolution and attended illegal worker meetings and mass gatherings, and carried out some assignments such as distributing leaflets among the workers. Yesenin was placed under observation by the police and his apartment was searched. An Okhrana department brought charges against him. Yesenin carried the nickname Typesetter.

All of these facts were known to the community and because of the community's pressure the house was saved from demolition. But on April 9, because of the absence of a contractor, the rayon architect's section for Moskvoretskiy Rayon again raised question of demolition. And that demolition too has been so far prevented. So far...

In 1922 Yesenin wrote from New York: "Moscow is after all the best of all the cities I have seen in the world." But, unfortunately, our city has not been very generous in memorializing a great son of Russia. Yesenin folk museums and museums of private collections have been opening one after another in various cities, such as Vyazma, Lipetsk, Neya, Tula, and Surgut... but not in Moscow.

There is a wonderful tradition at the Vagankov cemetery -- the reading of Sergey Yesenin's verses at his grave site. But there is a recognized phenomenon that has not been stopped by anyone. In taking advantage of the lack of museum in the capital and the fact that hundreds of Yesenin's readers visit his grave, some semi-literate rogues have found work for themselves as volunteer "lecturers" who shamelessly demand payment for their dubious information. The problem of building a Yesenin Museum in Moscow has been around for a quarter of a century. Three anniversary commissions have already submitted petitions to open a museum on Moskvina Street No. 5, apartment 8 which was acquired by Yesenin with his own money. Hundreds of Muscovites have signed a petition to build a museum. The people have a right to hope to see a museum of their favorite poet.

Time does not wait. The 100th anniversary of S. A. Yesenin's birth is drawing near.

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## DONORS' CONTRIBUTIONS TO VASILIIY TERKIN MONUMENT REFUSED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 May 87 p 1

[Letters from readers: "On the Monument to Terkin Again"; first two paragraphs are source introduction; last paragraph is source conclusion]

[Text] LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has already repeatedly written about the support which the initiative of the Soviet Culture Fund, the Smolensk CPSU Obkom, and the oblispolkom to erect a monument to Vasiliiy Terkin using the people's money has met among a broad reader audience and figures of literature and art.

We were glad to report the names of those who had already transferred money to account No 700 of the Soviet Culture Fund. However, gladness proved to be premature...

"The pupils of our school also decided to make their contribution to account No 700. They collected money and went to the post office to send it. There the money was not accepted, saying there was 'no such address.' I went to Gosbank and asked if the money was being taken for that account and they said only for the Peace Fund."--G. Sabyanina, literature teacher, Gadyach, Poltava Oblast.

Esteemed LITERATURNAYA GAZETA! Making a contribution to account No 700 of the Soviet Culture Fund is not so very simple. The post office branch knows nothing about it and no answer was given at the city and oblast Gosbank offices, at Central Savings Bank No 24 of Leninskiy Rayon, and so on. Perhaps it need not be mentioned, but if Voroshilovgrad is not the only city where such a thing is possible, it will be quite a while before we collect the necessary money."--E. Volchkov, Voroshilovgrad.

"A good cause was invented by the Soviet Culture Fund. It is important that many collectives and private individuals warmly supported this remarkable initiative which LITERATURNAYA GAZETA reported.

"But when I went to our city's central savings bank on 20 April to make my contribution official, I was informed that the bank knew nothing about the Soviet Culture Fund initiative and account No 700. I had considerable difficulty carrying out my intention."--A. Karzhin, veteran of war and labor, Dzerzhinsk, Gorkiy Oblast.

So what is going on? People are prepared to transfer money to erect a monument to Vasiliiy Terkin, but they are prevented from doing so... Who is preventing them? USSR Gosbank and the Governing Board of USSR Gostrudsbekass [possibly State Labor Savings Bank] must figure it out. And the sooner the better.

## HISTORY OF RIGA'S MONUMENT OF FREEDOM RECOUNTED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 12 Jun 87 p 2

[Report by Riga Chief Architect Gunar Asaris: "Eternally Vibrant Art"; first paragraph is SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA introduction]

[Text] Much has been done in Riga recently to rearrange and restore historical, architectural, and artistic monuments. A renovation plan for the Old City is being put into effect. Residential buildings and memorial sites are gradually taking on their original appearance. There is a simultaneously growing interest on the part of the city's inhabitants, and particularly the young people, in the monuments of our culture that serve as attestants to our distant and recent past. In addition, many tourists and guests are constantly arriving in Riga who also wish to obtain exhaustive and precise information about everything that they have had occasion to see with their own eyes. However, it must be admitted that we still have only limited information about many sites. If books or brochures from which interesting information can be gleaned are not available, it is quite natural that various legends that have nothing in common with reality might be easily disseminated among people. Therefore, the editors of the newspapers TSINYA and SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA are starting a cycle of articles which will acquaint readers with the history behind the emergence of the artistic and cultural monuments about which little has been written heretofore and about which no information concerning their ideological and artistic importance has been offered. First we shall dwell on the Monument of Freedom in which many readers have expressed their interest. We asked Chief Architect of Riga and Lenin Prize Laureate Gunar Asaris to tell us about the progress in the construction of the Monument of Freedom and its symbolism:

At the initiative of V. I. Lenin the Decree on Monument Propaganda was adopted in April 1918. It called upon the artists of Soviet Latvia to design in 1919 monuments to the Communards. This document was signed by the chief of the arts department of People's Commissariat of Education of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Latvia, the writer Andrey Upit and the chief of the painting and sculpture subdepartment Yanis Kug.

The young Latvian sculptor Karlis Zale, who at that time was living in Petrograd, was one of the first to join actively in the implementation of Lenin's plan for monument propaganda. The memorials he created to N.

Dobrolyubov and G. Garibaldi were some of the best, according the memoirs of A. Lunacharskiy. K. Zale also designed a multi-figured allegorical composition with a sculpture of a Communard in the center which was slated to be installed in Riga.

However, soon thereafter the counter-revolutionary forces interrupted the building of socialism in Latvia. At that time it was a rare family that was grieving for father or son, or a husband or brother who had fallen in the world war. The people retained vibrant recollections of the events during 1905 -- 1907 and 1919 and the battles against the army of Bermondt. In that connection, beginning in 1922, the bourgeois government was compelled to start discussions about the erection of "columnar memorial" to the fallen soldiers. In accordance with one of the proposed versions the memorial was to be placed in the central square (now the Communard Square), guided by the fact that the period of Soviet rule left a deep and indelible impression in the memory of the workers. Even in the years 1928 and 1929, 10 years later, the journal ATPUTA published photos of the proposed designs for the monuments and the outlines for festivity arrangements.

The city's main street was finally selected from among the many sites proposed for the construction of the monument, including the region of the present-day Pioneer Square and the Daugava Quay. That selection was based on the architectural-compositional considerations of the plan and the potential that would be presented by placing such a monument in the center of the city.

At first the conceived monument was called "Monument to the Fallen Fighters" or "Monument of Victory," and was not until 1923, as a result of a regular contest, did the name "Monument of Freedom" emerge and remain until this day.

There were several contests for the best design but they did not produce the desired result. Finally, in 1931, the version designed by the sculptor K. Zale was approved. In the same year work began on the foundation of the monument.

Today, as one peruses the archival materials related to its construction, and looks back and studies the creative, ideological, and economic disputes that came up at that time, one has to appreciate the talent of K. Zale as well as adherence to principle and his love of labor in the implementation of his artistic ideas. The author himself was responsible for both the overall composition of the monument as well as the topical fluent design of the sculpted groups. The statue was cast from a model of the Swedish master R. Mirmseden who was assisted by the Latvian metal craftsmen Ya. Zibens and A. Nayka. The architectonic aspect was designed by the architect E. Ye. Shtalbergs who later on during the years of Soviet rule became the director of the Institute of Construction and Architecture of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences.

K. Zale and E. Ye. Shtalbergs succeeded in embodying the monument with the aspiration for freedom on the part of the Latvian people who had been kept in slavery for ages, along with the people's struggle against the German barons and the oppression of the tsarist autocracy. As a true patriot, K. Zale reflected in his work the heroism and courage of the people in their struggle

against oppressors and in their fight for genuine freedom and social equality.

The people's aspiration for freedom is expressed both in the vertical structure of the monument as well as in the allegorical and symbolic sculpture design that is closely tied to Latvian folklore which also reflects specific historic events. This is indicated by the bas-reliefs on the monument's pedestal. One of them depicts soldiers during the period of the 1905 revolution and their confrontation with a punitive detachment. Another shows a battle between Latvian riflemen and German occupiers and Bermondts bandits in 1919 at the railroad bridge in Riga.

The monument faces the Daugava, a river that is closely connected with the fate of the Latvian people. The monument is crowned by a statue. There are three five-pointed stars in a woman's uplifted hands that symbolize the three ethnographic regions of Latvia -- Kurzeme, Vidzeme, and Latgale. The monument's democratic theme is indicated by sculptured groups placed around its edges that embody Labor, Science, the Family, and Defense of the Homeland.

The granite wall of the monument's base depicts soldiers and participants in the Holiday of Song who the author portrayed as if they were merging with passers-by.

The concept of the composition is indicative of the author's fidelity to the age-old dream of the Latvian people about freedom, and it is no accident that the Homeland's sword and shield face the West, whereas directed toward the East are the glances of Bogatyrs who are breaking the shackles of slavery and the glances of people participating in a Holiday of Song parade.

This design of the monument is indicative of the fact that the sculptor, who was true to Lenin's ideas for monument propaganda, creatively proceeded along the path that became the first years of the revolution, and this creation as well as the memorial ensemble of the Fraternal Cemetery indisputably represent one of the greatest accomplishments of K. Zale's creativity.

Because of its profoundly democratic theme and the genuinely highly artistic design, the Monument of Freedom has evoked considerable interest not only in our country but abroad as well.

In the fall of 1944, immediately after the liberation of Riga, the Monument of Freedom was one of the first sites to be included into the list of state-preserved objects. The monument has been restored in recent years.

In 1988 we will broadly celebrate the 100th birthday of Karlis Zale, the creator of the Monument of Freedom and the Fraternal Cemetery ensemble. His artistry will live in generations to come.

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CSO: 1800/747



# STUDENT REACTIONS TO LATVIAN FILM 'IS IT EASY TO BE YOUNG'

Baku MOLODEZH AZERBAYDZHANA in Russian 9 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by Galina Mursaliyeva: "What Are We Like. After-Thoughts About Yu. Podniyek's Film 'Is It Easy to Be Young?'" ]

[Text] The scene shows a colorful crowd of 15-16 year olds joyfully jumping and dancing in an enormous stadium. Their favorite rock group, the Idols, is performing on stage. The rhythm is intoxicating and charged with energy, and every spectator feels as if he has sprouted wings -- everyone is in rapture. All the young people have happy expressions. All without exception look very much alike and look very happy.

There is tremendous vitality, but the concert is now over so where does one go now with all that wound up energy? Moreover, there is not just one teenager, but there are hundreds who feel they have wings on their backs. They want to go on a rampage and release their emotions. But where do they direct their energy?

These were just the first scenes. Later on, the happy expressions are not to be seen. Later on we see a courtroom and a conversation about hooligan behavior. Immediately after the concert, the youngsters literally destroyed a city street car. Windows were smashed and seats were ripped at a great material loss to the state. Criminal proceedings were instituted against seven youngsters. Seven were sentenced. Only seven, but hundreds were involved in the destruction. Why?

## Explosion

The film stops for a close-up. Here is one of them at the stadium. And here he is again sometime later with his soliloquy. And so there are several soliloquies -- those of metalists, punks, breakers, and other juveniles who do not belong to any informal groups. The youngsters are not flaunting themselves or showing off. What they are saying, or to be more accurate, how they are saying it is similar to diary book notes. It is as if they didn't see the camera in front of them or forgot about it completely. There is a frank self-analysis that is tough, sincere, thorough, and very intense. Then there are attempts to interpret that analysis, very emotional attempts. They say that they had no ideas which would make life worthwhile or for which they

could give up their lives. They say that they had no opportunities in which they could have developed themselves and they had no independence. They say that everything around them had become rigid...And then, as a protest, as an explosion:

The scene in the very center of Riga -- a handful of dressed up juveniles. They have incredibly disheveled green painted hair, heavy metal chains around their necks and wrists and their faces are dotted with lipstick.

"They are disgusting. If I were their father I would simply kill them." (From a statement by a participant in a discussion at the Baku School No 46 that was held immediately after a showing of the film at the Druzhba movie theater).

"I personally have nothing against rock, it has a right to exist. But its manifestations are most frightening when you have a situation as shown in the film where a young man has fascist emblems alongside rivets hanging on his chest. In my opinion that kind of thing should be isolated if not eliminated." (From a statement by a participant in a discussion that took place immediately after a showing of the film as reported by the Latvian newspaper SOVETSKAYA MOLODEZH).

"These fellows have lost their soul, but they should be blamed for it." (From a statement made by a participant in a discussion held after a showing of the film at the Znaniye theater).

"I find them likeable because they have a keener and more profound understanding of reality than many of their age group." (From a conversation with Marat, the hero of the 'Upsurge' which was printed in the July 29, 1986 issue of our newspaper).

The film by the Latvian cinematographers is the first one in the country to give a full-blown account of the emergent youth problems. The film is a nerve that has been strained to the maximum. Just one more second and something will explode in our faces. The youngsters in their soliloquies reach such a degree of frankness that as one listens to them the air that you breathe seems as rarefied as it must be at high altitudes. And their eyes during this experience show such pain that one would think they are undergoing an extremely anguishing trauma of the mind. "After seeing the film, I had but one wish: Not to start chatting, not to start analyzing, but to start doing something so they could be happy," said one young teacher in a discussion at a Riga school. The teacher was exactly correct. The film should produce in every normal person the desire to get up, rush, and act. But what is to be done?

"I lay down for a while to rest even though I was not tired"...

" ----You understand that having assumed the role of justice arbitrator you have raised a finger at a most delicate area -- the sphere of human relationships?"

"Why raised a finger? On the contrary. They have decided to protect that delicate area," responds Marat.

"But how and why are you so confident that you can become the conscience of people who are completely unfamiliar to you?"

"Because we are not indifferent," says Marat.

"Well then, what next? How are you going to go about it? Are you going to compile a "black list" and intimidate your victim?"

"And what else can we do," Marat responds sadly.

"Only we can do without lists. What we find out during the day we can correct in the evening."

"How are you going to rectify, by intimidation?"

"Well, why...Sometimes we shall merely talk," Marat reflects. A minute later he says with a sad grin "You will never understand us. We don't want to do only what we are told to do. Here is what they told us about counter-revolutionaries: It's none of your business, there are special officials. But still there is dissent, and this means that the officials cannot do anything about it."

"You don't how much string there is to twist..."

"That's right, they will catch it just the same. But in the meantime, let it twist in front of our eyes. Is that what you mean. And then there will be such strings that not a single court will be able to handle. For example, a girl sees her boy friend go into the army and one week later she has a new boy friend."

"And do you consider it your right to interfere?"

"Yes. We have had such a case already. We had a good talk with one such new friend."

"And the results?"

"Not very good. A fight broke out. But he continues to "be friendly" with her."

"Marat, but what if they loved each other? Is there really nothing more for your 'Conscience' to do?"

"I saw one type cheating on a scale at a vegetable stall. The three of us waited until he was through with work, and then followed him. At first he threatened to call the militia, but then started to complain about his difficult life, that he has three children, and so forth."

Marat reflected.

"Tell me, did anyone know about your 'Conscience'?"

"Of course not. After all, we had not yet made anything of the kind."

"But would you have wanted to, so that others might know?"

"What are you saying? Don't you know how it would begin? We would be expelled from school."

"But surely you are not doing anything bad?"

"The upsurge was good. But it just doesn't work out, as you can see."

"Maybe you need help?"

"What kind of help? They will simply tell us that they will look into it without us. Do you know of whom I remind myself? Tom Sawyer's beetle. They were playing with it in class and marked out the boundary line. As soon as the beetle approached the line, they would immediately push it back."

"Did someone shove you back?"

"I imagine I am not a beetle. I know that beyond the boundary of our actions are the schools, the militia, and in general, the officials."

"But why do you not enlist them as your helpers?"

"It would be so depressing. They would explain everything so correctly that I would have nothing to do except to sit around with folded hands. But the counter-revolutionaries would remain..."

This dialog was printed almost a year ago under the rubric "Upsurge." I have already cited above one of the present-day statements of Marat, the hero of the story and organizer of the informal association "Conscience." Here is more of what he says today:

"I said to Rufat and Ilgar: Stop, we are not going there. After the conversation with you and that very teacher whom we decided to "reeducate" we had a strong feeling that one must not, just like that, prosecute someone who appears to be a counter-revolutionary without looking into the matter. And besides, several months later the film "Plumbum" came out. And we were horrified that at that time in some way we resembled this Plumbum. One could feel pity for him, but not sympathize with him!"

"What are you doing now, Marat?"

"I am a breaker. I was at the festival."

"And what else?"

"That's it. Is that enough?"

It has finally come to the point for us and everyone where a prohibition gives



rise either to apathy or enmity. In either case it is a loss. The Komsomol became aroused and breaks away from far-fetched bureaucratic problems and now more often looks at those things that life itself poses. In particular, the raykoms have undertaken to organize a breaker festival --after all this is a step in direction of meeting the youth half way.

"Breaking is a dance of robots. It gives rise to mindlessness," said one older woman teacher after a showing of the film at the Znaniye theater.

But one should not give rise to mindlessness. Because mindlessness is nothing, i.e., it is the absence of something which in this case is mentality. If, on the other hand, one has mentality, then neither the break dance nor "heavy metal" can be ruinous. New music and new dances have always evoked protests among the older generations. The same thing was said about the mindlessness of young people who danced the tango and fox trot in the '30s and '40s. But those dancers went on to the front as volunteers, performed heroic deeds, and perished. Of course there were cowards and traitors among the youth of that time, but they were exceptional cases, and one must agree that it would be stupid to assert today that it was the tango and fox trot that instilled mindlessness in them. A whole generation danced in that style.

Thus, the break dance and the break festivals are actually a step in meeting the young people half way. And everything would simply be wonderful if there were something else alongside it, because after all, time is of the essence, and as popular wisdom confirms, only an hour should be given to amusement. The break dance is a respite, but a respite from what?

"Do you really think, Marat, that this not very much?"

"...

"Are you tired?"

"Not in the least. But you see, I honestly don't know, I really don't know what to undertake."

"Nothing specific in mind?"

"Something that I could die for. And just like the fellows in the film said, there is no such cause."

"And would you like to have such a cause?"

"And how..."

Who Are You and Where Are You From?

The scene shows teenagers cleaning out basements and tidying up the old Riga section. They are working happily and with determination. The faces are familiar ones. Here we see the youngsters you and I saw at the rock concert.

"We somehow became accustomed to not feeling a specific bond between our own

fate and the fate of everyone else." (From a statement made by a pupil at Riga School No 79 in a discussion held immediately after a showing of the film as reported by the newspaper SOVETSKAYA MOLODEZH).

"No, nothing to protest about. Such things didn't occur to me. It was more like I wanted to run away from boredom. At home my grandfather will get so wound up talking about the war that it gets really depressing. My father is always saying 'You must do as you are told and it is for adults to decide.' At school everything is repeated a hundred times by everyone in class, and I have to repeat the same thing all over again"... (From a conversation with 15-year old Fuad who is registered at the Baku Drug Treatment Center).

"As always there was not enough time prior to the session. Therefore, when the secretary of the Komsomol organization literally caught me I was completely distraught. 'Another kind of meeting or even worse, an assignment,' I thought. Actually, it was necessary to go to a meeting with war veterans. I decisively refused. However, at that moment our teacher took me by the hand and dragged me into the auditorium. Everything was ready there. Attired in their holiday dress with all their orders and medals, the veterans collected in the auditorium and waited until it was filled.

...No one wanted to ask any questions and ultimately no one was interested in how some particular award was received or where any particular person was at the end of the war. After all, anything that would be learned would all be forgotten the next day. And what is more, no one wanted to drag out this meeting.

The silence would have lasted a long time had not the department head asked the persons gathered in the auditorium to tell a little bit about themselves. Now I can't remember their names or their stories. However, I remember well how each one was agitated as he stood up and how each one wanted to be asked about things he wanted to talk about. For the first time during that period I stopped looking at my watch and tried to look at these people more attentively, not as veterans, heroes, or representatives of a past generation, but in fact as people whose youth had been voided by the war. People, simply elderly persons groping for warmth and attention.

For the first time in my life I crossed this boundary, this barrier between the psychology and concepts of my generation and the generation of these people. Suddenly, for some reason they appeared to be much closer to me than I would have ever imagined. I saw them as elderly persons with their good and bad features, with their illnesses, and with their recollections.

I particularly remember one of them. A tall, puckered man with a kind expression. As he gesticulated with his hands and spoke very quickly, he wanted to tell us, complete strangers, who were almost forcefully dragged here, his most innermost and painful thoughts.

Several times he was asked to make his statements more brief. But he merely smiled and continued his narration. But as he spoke he became increasingly agitated and his flow of words came faster.

This became very painful and shameful for me. I understood that only a being yearning for human warmth could speak so feverishly and quickly while attempting to finish his talk and transmit his innermost feelings. I could no longer look him in the face. I felt that it was I who was to blame for his condition. I wanted to scream and ask for his forgiveness.

Several more veterans spoke after him. And one of them asked without intending to be offensive whether it was generally worthwhile telling about anything. We started to drone approvingly. And he spoke a little sparingly, realizing that no one was interested in what he was saying. But I felt that he wanted to be asked questions and that he wanted people to take an interest in his speech.

The last speaker was the head of the most "terrifying" department, a teacher who was feared by all students from the first to fifth years. This was a severe and hard woman. She was completely transformed. We could never imagine that we would see her crying.

In concluding her speech, she very movingly thanked us for coming to this meeting. When she uttered these words, I felt particularly ashamed. I looked at these people who in their youth went to the front and who risked their lives and underwent hunger and cold so that we could live in peace and contentment. And now these people were thanking us for coming to this meeting against our will. I don't know whether anyone could have thought up an accusation directed at us and our generation that would have been more tough and injurious than these words of gratitude." (From a letter to the editor by a first-year student N. A.).

Now if one were to say to Marat or to that very Fuad who in his 15 years wasted two and one-half years on smoking hashish: Get together fellows and go clean up the old Baku fortress. Would they go? Perhaps. Would they become better for it? Probably. But what comes next?

The metalists are really catching it today. Even youngsters of their own age group are talking about measures they would undertake if they had the will: to isolate them from society. A contemporary writer speaking from the rostrum at a board plenum of his own creative Union says: "Metal rock, with its symbol of the Order of Medieval Executioners and its destructive program of cultural annihilation and the erection of the "Temple of Satan" is not music, but a movement of bourgeois psychology...We don't need alien values..."

If everything were so simple! But we know that we have already had a long period of prohibition with the same kind of epigraph: "We don't need it!" What did this period give rise to? There must be arguments and counter arguments. There should be a debate and not "There must not be!" Debates give rise to progress. Let us remember the poem by Voznesenskiy "The Ditch." There is hardly a person who has not read it or heard about it. The poem is based on the actual and thus even more monstrous fact that a burial place of twelve thousand Soviet citizens imprisoned by the fascists was unearthed. The burial ground was unearthed by our contemporaries who extracted gold crowns from the human skulls...There is your real "Temple of Satan" and the spirit of the "Order of Medieval Executioners." But... in the words of Voznesenskiy



himself, the criminal marauders were not less than 40 years old. They were hardly "Heavy Metal" fans. True, it is even very unlikely, is it not?

Perhaps these very 40-year olds are "non-metalists" who have listened to their grandfathers living in the neighboring courtyard without any visible boredom. They would most probably have exhibited more tact and attention at the meeting with the veterans than the students, and they would have been able to play and fabricate an interest in the proceedings. But our first year student today could no longer do that. It is she that has sensed what is most important. And that which is most important is described and cries out in her letter: Do you understand what is happening to us and everyone? The bond between generations has been lost. The blood bond has been lost. Listen, the bond has remained on paper only, but there is no real bond! We have thrown, stamped, and sewn up everything that was vibrant and necessary as the air into compact bags. We used to talk about a heroic generation but not about people and their mental state in extreme situations. We ever so delicately turned them into bronze statues. But they are alive, and both those who perished and those who remained are not winged angels, but real people who perhaps had their own shortcomings. We have compelled them to make speeches after speeches, but not to talk or communicate with us. And they, or at least some of them, have also started to talk about what is most important to them. And that, we must admit, at times made all of us yawn at those kinds of meetings. Because they delivered speeches from one day to the next and gradually those talks became dull. In attempting to arrange a rigid schedule for them whereby they would have three or four meetings with collectives, we deprived them of warmth and human contact and short-changed them terribly. Listen:

"We somehow have become accustomed to feeling that there is no real bond between our own fate and that of everyone else."

"At home grandfather will get so wound up about the war that it becomes depressing."

These are words of 15-year olds. How horribly we have short-changed them too...

"It is then not your open wounds but your internal ones that I fear, oh state," said a poet. The metalists, punks, etc., are after all open wounds. Those wounds broke out yesterday, but they will heal tomorrow. It is as if the outward appearance of these fellows were saying: "Yes, we look frightful and ugly, but we are different from you, and that is the main thing. We don't want to be like you, you are a fake..."

But today the people have taken up the battle against fakery and stagnation and restructuring is under way. This means that the open wounds will heal, but what about the internal wounds? An understanding of those wounds will require more time.

#### After the Confession

The city area can be cleaned up because the adults ordered to do so. But if a social consciousness has been implanted in the youngster and he has a clear



realization of who he is and where he is from, then he will painfully perceive even small things, such as when someone throws a cigarette-butt on the street of your city, your native city. Then the immune system of the soul goes to work, and no matter how you express your protest against stagnation, you will pin a fascist emblem on yourself. Social consciousness does not begin with the study of history textbooks and the punctual attendance of numerous events. It begins with emotions, with a sense of sharing experiences and co-participation, and with an understanding of the characters, the mind, and ideas of our grandfathers, great-grandfathers, and great-great-grandfathers.

In the scholarly world lances are being broken over the fact that the social sciences, history, and literature textbooks are poor. Until the present day scholars have not yet arrived at a common denominator in disputes concerning a number of scientific concepts. And youngsters know nothing about these disputes. They don't participate in them. They don't think about these things together. They must "repeatedly chew" materials that have long since been "chewed over" and oftentimes incorrectly at that. But why? If the knowledge that they are acquiring will turn out to be dead weight tomorrow, why do we not allow them to think about this "tomorrow." How badly we needed the Shatalovs and the Amonashvilis... They developed and are developing social consciousness in the growing generation. They were forced to justify themselves at a time when their dull colleagues were being awarded the title of outstanding educators...

Social consciousness gives rise to spirituality. Social consciousness gives rise to energetic activity. Social vitality. The latter was a characteristic of Marat about whom I have already spoken so much here today. I spoke so much about him because it was in fact he who didn't want to "watch" passively the "rope strands" that were twisting before his eyes. And so he acted. Even if his actions were unskillful, poorly executed, and foolish. Still, he acted. Just as the youngsters acted each in their own way in the film "Is It Easy To Be Young?" Therefore these youngsters were attractive to Marat. These fellows were alive. They make mistakes, sometimes terrible mistakes, and their expressions are severe and sometimes sad -- but their expressions are not empty ones. There are no expressionless and dull youngsters in this film. There are confused youngsters -- those who have goals and those who do not. Two different pole of life are illustrated, with no middle ground. But are there any youngsters at all with blank expressions? Is there a middle ground in this age group?

Paradoxical as it may be, one does exist. And that is our most severe internal wound. Because as long as a person can feel pain, he is alive. When he cannot, he is no longer alive. The metalists, punks, and even Plumbum could be won over to our side, although, of course, the latter has been very critically and seriously altered emotionally. But how does one win over the silent ones who would never protest and would accede without dispute? Those who would agree with everything all the time! Yesterday, they would be in agreement with yesterday, today they would agree with everything that is happening today, and tomorrow they would accept everything that will happen tomorrow. Something is happening to them. Where does it hurt? Is there in fact pain? Where has their energy gone. Their energy, their soul? And how does one awaken them to the point where it is not "all the same" to them,

exactly as it once was with Marat? It is possible that they were not "shoved aside." Still, they were very conscious of the fact that they would be shoved aside, like Tom Sawyer's beetle. But surely today we need different kinds of boys, including the Tom Sawyers and those that are vibrant, venturesome, and daring. But we do not need insects or beetles.

...Confession. This word has come into vogue today through the work of the talented Georgian cinematographers. Their film by that name is an intense look at a completely different plane of life in our society. But one takes a closer look, one can see a direct connection to the film made by their Latvian colleagues. In fact the film "Is It Easy To Be Young?" might also probably called "Confession." This word fits very easily into its very structure.

Is this not really a confession? Are not all the monologues confessions? Is not such a number of unhappy young expressions really a confession? And what about the words of an internationalist-soldier who says that he feels awkward wearing his orders and medals because he might not be correctly understood? Or the words of a young person standing guard at a memorial to the Latvian red riflemen: "People look at us as if we were mentally disturbed"...?

There were no ideas, things to work for, or difficulties. The bond between generations turned out to be in heavy paper armor. There was no interest.

"You know, more attention should be given to the way leisure time is spent. Energy should be released, but youngsters have too much of it and there is no outlet," I was told by one Komsomol official in a discussion.

I cannot help but agree: leisure time is a most important matter and more attention should be given to it. However, with regard to an energy outlet -- is not that energy, the energy of young people necessary for us? It is fine if organized leisure time takes youngsters off the street, but if we think only about leisure time, we shall also detract them from social activity.

Is it easy to be young? Indeed, is it easy to be a human being?

"...Listen, Marat, but surely young people today have more rights. And you say there is nothing to do. There are immense difficulties all around us, but yet you say that there are no difficulties.

"We had a self-rule day at school. Go ahead, they said, dare, create, try. But is that really independence? It was all like child's play: You are mama, I am papa, and he is the sweet uncle militia officer."

"What kind of independence do you need?"

"There is too much injustice around us. But what can I do? Reorganize a "Conscience" group? Go to the Komsomol raykom?"

"But why the sarcasm? After all the Komsomol did organize a break festival for you. The raykoms are changing their style and are seeking new forms of method and operation. The Komsomol is ridding itself of formalism."

"That may be so. But what do you think would happen if I were to go to them and say that I myself or in concert with them would like to halt or catch hold of a single venerable hypocrite. Would they not look at me as if I were crazy? Would not they tell me that this is a matter for the appropriate officials?"

6289  
CSO: 1800/747

AFGHAN VETS FORM VIGILANTE GROUPS, FIGHT STREET CRIME

Moscow KONSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by staff correspondent V. Kozin: "Cascade" Rushes To Your Assistance; Discharged Soldiers-Internationalists Form Their Own Club"]

[Text] Kazan--One should respect one's opponent. Aleksey Kabanov realized this 4 years ago, when a gang first stopped him in a doorway and, having shoved his nose into the cold, rough wall, asked, "Who are you with?" Upon discovering that Leshka was a "proud loner," they told him: "You will join up with us!"

Later, when his "length of service" permitted him to assume the fitting place of one of the street "kings," he realized that they were strong (he had never reflected upon its nature, considering this an idle pursuit; the main thing was this feeling itself) and that his gang could force anyone to tremble and submit.

Kabanov first found out about "Cascade" in the summer, from his own people. Someone asked him: "Have you heard about the local Timurs?" Painfully grated on his ear: "Yaroslavskiy and even Matveyev are after the "king." Aren't they your classmates, Kaban?"

In early autumn, he happened to run into "Cascade" face to face. When Kostya Nikotoforov, stuck with his back to a freshly painted wall by Kabanov, was frightenedly trying to say something, someone touched Leshka on the hand. He turned and saw Yaroslavskiy, Matveyev and Vikulov standing behind him. They politely asked him to apologize.

Was Kabanov frightened? For the first time in four years he had been rebuffed, he, a street "king," a leader, who was respected and feared not only by his own people but also by others.

"Peaceful coexistence--have you ever heard of it, what is it?" he asked his people. "Do you think we're frightened of these "Cascaders"? the gang tried to bring its leader to reason. "Fools," answered Leshka. "One should respect one's opponent."



Adulthood is a relative concept: tell me what concerns you have, what thoughts and principles, and I will tell whether you are an adult. Age has nothing to do with it.

"Concern" is a good word. However, when Kirill Yaroslavskiy suddenly recalled this word and said it aloud, his friends interrupted him then and there: "Well what you talking about... We are not 'Timur and his men.'"

So, "just who are we?" They were still not a collective, but they had already given themselves the name: "Cascade." As far as principles, the problem was more complex. The "extremist" Borka Vikulov made a pitch for his line: train and build up strength, in order to rebuff "all these gangs," and soundly trash all the uncrowned kings of the streets and courtyards.

The enticing prospect tipped the scale in favor of Vikulov's suggestion. In the summer, 20 people had joined the detachment. Yaroslavskiy insisted that their organization include elements of army life. The main thing was discipline and order. Kirill's argument: "Like it is in Afghanistan. Without discipline there will be no victories."

They decided to form their own program and rules. For 2 weeks they met and argued. Finally, everyone voted "aye." One of the points in the rules stated: "It is forbidden to smoke, keep your hands in your pockets or swear in the presence of representatives of the Komsol raykom. The militia..." This point, the boys thought, would make an impression.

Yaroslavskiy went to the Leninskiy Raykom of the Komsomol with the rules and the program, since they had decided at a general meeting of the detachment: "We are a legal organization." He went to the raykom secretary, Sergey Yarin, in his tunic and suede leather boots. Briefly, in military fashion, he announced: A detachment has been formed. Its minimum tasks is the struggle against scoundrels and scum, and defense against the courtyard kings our age. Its maximum task is to eliminate all dangerous street gangs."

Yarin (as he honestly admitted later on) was confused. In the first place, he was somewhat shocked by the equipment (at that time he still was not sure whether Kirill was dreaming of himself as an officer and raving about an army) but Sergey then wisely decided to ignore this, although employees at the office looked in on him during the entire conversation to take a look at the unusual visitor. In the second, and most important, place, Yarin was completely unable to decide how to behave with this boy. He liked Yaroslavskiy, but not the rules and the program he had bought. He accepted the idea on the whole, but the methods for the struggle made him wary. How could he put this? He must not give offence: "close them down," and it would be as good as lost. "Is there a detachment headquarters?" he asked. Upon receiving an affirmative answer, he invited himself over to visit.

Sergey went to visit the boys with good intentions. However, the very first phrase he spoke to them nearly spoiled the whole affair. He solemnly declared that in the raykom they had decided to "listen to" their detachment at the buro and "decide" on their right to exist. He felt coldness immediately fill

the air. "Tell me honestly, what is the matter?" Everyone spoke out--Yarin only had time to turn to each voice: what is this formalism and hypocrisy, they are being overorganized, they will turn into a "paper" detachment, and will they be forced to report and fill out forms. They recalled the Dzerzhinskiy Youth detachments, to which many had belonged. Andrey Matveyev cut directly to the point: "We do not want to fill out new forms for you. Are you really going to require it? In the OYuD [Dzerzhinskiy Youth Detachment], I was a commander. They cooked up more documents than carried out raids. We do not want to play. "Out there," he pointed at a puny little kid, "every day they meet him in the courtyard and beat him up. Don't you know about this?"

Yarin heard the bitter truth for himself. Yet suddenly he became cheerful. He realized that he ought to befriend these boys. When he realized this, he asked; "Do you mind if I bring a friend to visit you? He was one of ours, and will become yours. He came back from Afghanistan not long ago. He is a wordly muzhik."

Having parted with the boys, Sergey went to look for Valera Lukoyanov, who worked as a former soldier internationalist in the extra-departmental security service. He went to Lukoyanov and thought about the fact that here these boys had already realized that a hooligan is not ephemeral affliction of tomorrow, but of today. It is clear to them, and very, very important, that evil becomes insolent only because it feels unpunished. So, if the boys had decided to fight against evil, one ought to help them.

Yarin also reproached himself: what on earth had made him come out with his habitual bureaucratic jargon--"listen" and "decide?"

"You will learn, Yarin," he told himself. "You will learn from these kids. They are adults. Age has nothing to do with it!"

Valera Lukoyanov immediately and unreservedly was accepted in "Cascade." Already, after a few days, the boys were calling him "old man." They went with him on raids, studied methods of unarmed self-defense, and ran cross-country. Every time they met, they asked him to talk about Afghanistan. He told them about honest and strong people, about his comrades. Hearing him, they thought about themselves and the times in which they were living.

Lukoyanov, having taken in the atmosphere of "Cascade" life, also became attached to the boys. He already knew that he would be willing to go on reconnaissance with these kids, and told them this. And this phrase did not rule of mothballs and did not sound trite. From his words, the proud boys grew wings.

The detachment led an energetic life. They had to be strong in order to stand up for themselves and defend the weak. Three times a week they went to the gymnasium, which Lukoyanov and Yarin had "opened up" for them. They had to master the art of being citizens. So, they met for political debates and argued themselves hoarse-about honor, conscience and truth. Lukoyanov and Yarin asked them questions which were sometimes quite difficult to answer. However, it was impossible not to answer, or to speak an untruth.

To act. The boys from "Cascade" lived for this. Therefore, keeping the boys from excessive hastiness caused Lukoyanov much trouble. In early October, at one of the discotheques, when the leaders of rival gangs provoked a fight, the "Cascade" members became heavily involved. They turned out to be a minority, and 3-4 people attacked each of them. The next day after the fight "Cascade" called a general assembly. They thirsted for revenge and felt strong.

Lukoyanov and Yarin tried to restrain them: "We should not be like them. It would be a disgrace for us to act by such methods." Their persuasions did not help. Only by sheer chance was a brutal battle avoided that day. The first raid on the courtyards yielded nothing--those who had searched succeeded in climbing into cracks, like cockroaches. Afterwards, the hotheads calmed down and passions abated.

It had to be decided how to carry on further. "Cascade" had grown--the detachment already numbered about 100 persons. Headquarters also grew--there was no place to hold meetings" they could not fit into the apartment where they used to meet. Yarin, who had become raykom first secretary, offered his office.

The boys understood that those who had fallen under the iron heel of the street "kings," all the offended and the insulted, saw them as their defenders and sought them for rescue. Their authority grew, like a snow ball. Yet, like a snow ball, it could crumble apart upon running into its first obstacle. What were the "Cascade" members able to give to someone, who strove to join them? To protect him? Probably. To share their strength with him? Perhaps, more precisely. However, this is not enough. The boys felt that their indefatigable desire to "crush" all seen and unseen enemies could turn them into a band of "fist-fighters." What then would distinguish them from the "Twentieth Courtyard," or the "Filths."

What is to be done? Everyone sought an answer together. Timidly, a suggestion which had arisen in their torment was heard: "We could teach ourselves to live interestingly--there is our path." The "extremists" became indignant: "We will turn into a hobby club!" "That's great!" they were answered. "We will campaign with our very way of life."

Now, when Kirill Yaroslavskiy or another "Cascade" member visits some PTU or school, they begin the presentation thusly: "Cascade" is a hobby club!" In proof, they also cite examples. Once one Sunday the "Cascade" members worked at a construction site--they needed the money for uniforms. "Cascade" also "bought out" the Kolobok cafe with this money and they all spent a wonderful evening together. They also talk about the performance that they wrote and put on themselves for former internationalist soldiers, and about political debates, trips and competitions.

In mid-December, at a regular staff meeting, the boys suddenly discovered a "secret of tremendous importance." It turned out (this had been revealed by trustworthy sources) that a "saboteur" had been sent into "Cascade." In the guise of a new member, one of the street gangs had planted a spy among them.

At first the boys were taken aback. Why? Then they were surprised. Did they really have secrets? Finally, they were infuriated. "We must catch and punish him!"

Lukoyanov sat, listened to the warlike cliches, and suddenly began to laugh. The rest also laughed with him. When all had become quiet, Lukoyanov said: "Boys, they are just afraid of us! It is not necessary to create any counterintelligence. What do we have to hide? Let them see and tell their people what we live by. Believe me, this spy will soon be a "Cascade" member not by order, but by his way of thinking. Don't you think so?"

Kirill stopped. On the path, blocking his way, stood a throng of kids--five people. Their collars were turned up and their hands were in their pockets. "They will beat me up," he thought. "They have been waiting. It is Leshka Kaban's gang, precisely. I have seen that one over there, in the child's cap, somewhere before. But Kabanov himself is not here..."

Kirill sighed and stepped forward to meet them. The boy in the child's cap took his hand from his pocket. Kirill was wary of every movement, prepared to defend himself, and extended his open palm: "Hello, what's up..." They shook hands. This turn of events surprised Yaroslabskiy somewhat, but, knowing this group, he did not let his guard down, expecting some sort of provocation. Yet the conversation turned out to be peaceful and particularly business-like. The boys, who were a bit ashamed and even somewhat timid (and this also surprised Kirill), asked him for help. "We would like to find some sort of basement. We will clean it out ourselves and equip it--it would be a sport club of our own... Perhaps you could help us find a trainer? We wanted to do it ourselves, but who would let us? You are strong. You have your own person in the raykom."

The next morning Yaroslavskiy called Sergey Yarin and told him about the previous day's encounter. A day later, Yaroslavskiy walked up to Kabanov: "Tell your people that we will find a basement and help train them. The general trainer will be Valera Lukoyanov."

13362/12951  
CSO: 1800/500



# POPULARITY OF ROCK CLUBS EXAMINED

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by S. Sholokhov: "The Whims of Rock and the Logic of Fate: On the Creativity of Amateur Musicians"; first three paragraphs are source introduction]

[Text] A city rock club has been in existence for 6 years at the Leningrad House of Amateur Artistic Productions. During this time it has succeeded in attracting community attention, gaining popularity among young people, finding supporters, and amassing enemies. Opinions around the rock club are the most diverse.

The club, which united several dozen amateur collectives (their number is constantly changing), has found its audience. The sympathies of youth today belong not so much to professional rock groups as to amateur collectives. You might know nothing about the group "Bravo," but if you haven't heard of "Alisa," you're out of it.

Going to a rock club even once is a mark of prestige. A schoolboy who gets into a rock club and even manages to meet one of the "stars" becomes the unofficial leader among his friends. Like mushrooms after a brief shower, rock clubs are literally popping up in other cities as well. The spontaneity and popularity of this phenomenon raises hopes in some and frightens others.

## Mass Culture...

When we talk about "mass culture," usually we mean simply something cheap, catering to low taste. When we speak of "mass art," we mean in accepted usage something positive and promising. Why this is so is another question. We will accept these terms in their current meanings. Then the question arises as to who is right -- those who believe that amateur rock musicians are apologists for 'mass culture' and that music critics who support them are its advocates, or those who see a future for amateur rock music from the standpoint of art?

"It's great that our city has a rock club," says A. P. Petrov, People's Artist of the USSR, USSR State Prize winner, chairman of the Board of the Leningrad Organization of the RSFSR Composers' Union. "It helps us become better acquainted with creatively interesting groups. At the same time, the club has discovered several groups which are brilliant mimics and captivate young

people with their repertoire and stage manner. We have to give talented groups access to the big stage, TV, radio, and recording. This will help eliminate everything fake and untalented.

"The rock club has several extraordinary musicians, for whom rock music is not simply entertainment or a means to manipulate the audience's emotions, but a musical language in which it can say something important for its generation, express its attitude to the problems that disturb it, the attitude emphasized by the artistic talent of the singer and musician. Konstantin Knichev, Victor Tsoy, and Mikhail Borzykin, for example, possess definite creative individuality.

"Today's youth-oriented press effectively follows the life of the rock club and the creativity of individual groups and musicians. TV music editors give almost as much attention to amateur rock groups as to members of the Composers' Union. It's even turning out that the work of the young, talented composer S. Belimov is becoming known to a wide audience through the broadcast 'Musical Ring,' dedicated to B. Grebenshchikov, and any group from the rock club with even the slightest originality already has a carte blanche, if not to popularity, then at least to the attention of the mass media. The atmosphere of sensation is ultimately harmful to the rock club, because an environment is created which promotes the transformation of a mass art -- rock music -- into an attribute of mass culture.

"And mass culture, as we know, loves everything out of the ordinary and captivating, everything that can be easily, quickly, and profitably sold to the consumer. It doesn't care about the heart of a matter, passion, problems. It is interested in tasting the forbidden, the illicit. It is drawn to conditions in which instincts suppressed by cultural habits are liberated: it plays on the demand for immediate gratification of desires -- in general it is very seductive for those who don't take the trouble to think about life, and also for those who are tired of such thoughts. And here it is not important what the musician is singing about, it is important whether he 'moves you' or doesn't, whether he's 'with it' or not. It doesn't take any special musical skill, and it doesn't matter that the words of the songs can't be heard because of poor equipment. What matters is something else -- that the hall is deafened by the heavy pressure of the music's electric waves. You don't have to think -- just the opposite. You have to give yourself to the inexorable rhythm which doesn't leave room for either imagination or for direct musical experience. Your consciousness is turned off. And your unconscious? Who knows what's hidden there?

"The passion of protest, which is splendidly expressed in rock music, can and must possess subtle moral reference points. 'We're waiting for changes,' the leader of a popular group repeats several times, as he drills his new 'hit' into your head with its percussive refrain. So, apparently, the group understands the spirit of the time. A strange attitude is proposed to the basically young audience. Participation is literally useless; there remains only anticipation. However, passive expectation of 'changes' cannot arouse sympathy in young people.

A propensity for publicism is noticeable at the rock club. However, passion for social commentary always keeps in view the clearly defined line separating "one's own" from "others". At the rock club this line most often runs between the generations of "sons" and "fathers". They, the "fathers", are the source of general troubles; we, the "children", are reaping the fruits of their mistakes. This conflict is as old as the world, and it's not surprising that in the creativity of amateur rock musicians it has the pointedness of social commentary. However, one sometimes gets the impression that the children somehow actually rejoice in the fathers' mistakes, because, thanks to them, they feel superior. This self-confidence is false, since it is based on egoism. It also serves as self-justification, acting as an internal argument for an alluring escape to the unreal realm of dreams, hallucinations, to 'paradise.' It demonstrates a striking mechanism of mass culture, which eagerly replaces true conflicts with false problems. And then all values are transformed into beats of rhythm..."

Negative tendencies in the rock club's activity are causing concern even among its members. Says S. Kurekhin:

"Rock long ago ceased to be creative music. A tiny bit of talent, a little skill in playing musical instruments, the inconceivable noise of the equipment due to general incompetence, the stupidity of the lyrics, which reaches banality, undue familiarity and aggressiveness due to an inferiority complex, fake passion due to social ineptness -- all this, passed through a physiological filter, poses as art for young people! A typical example are the groups 'Akvarium' and 'Alisa'! In my opinion, this gives Komsomol organizations something to think about..."

#### ...And Culture for the Masses

It is obvious that, after a long silence, a certain hullabaloo around amateur rock music is inevitable. We apparently need to let all sides speak their minds so that we can then conduct a more constructive conversation. But speaking one's mind doesn't mean reprimanding or even passing sentence. The didactic tone seen in certain publications regarding the rock club and the creativity of amateur musicians (e.g. V. Gribanov's article in the newspaper LENINGRADSKIY UNIVERSITET) doesn't help matters. We need to show concern for our young musicians, not "give them a going-over." Criticism must unquestionably be persuasive. The rock club's organizational problems -- and there are quite a few -- must also be solved not by words, but by deeds.

To what degree can Oblsovprof, which oversees the Leningrad House of Amateur Artistic Productions, help in this matter?

"We believe," Oblsovprof's Mass Culture Department told us, "that the rock club deserves the closest attention, since it influences the leisure of a large portion of our young people. The significance which we attach to amateur associations in our country's cultural life is seen in the position jointly taken by the USSR Ministry of Culture, VTsSPS [All-Union Central Trade Union Council], the Komsomol Central Committee, and other interested organizations. According to this position, amateur associations, as well as different special-interest clubs may, by a decision of the founding



organization, switch to a system of total or partial self-financing. This, in our opinion, has helped significantly improve the rock club's material base. The new year in the rock club's life must become a period of restructuring -- both organizationally and, one must assume, creatively.

"The creativity of most groups in the rock club today is aimed at small audiences. On large stages, you simply cannot appreciate the theatrical effects which many collectives resort to in their desire to transform their presentations into a real spectacle. Many groups are a little afraid to distance themselves from their 'trained' audience. The enthusiasm of a particular group is directly proportional to the feeling of 'its own' audience.

On the other hand musicians themselves try to expand the geography of their presentations. At first glance these two tendencies contradict each other, but in fact this is a regular process of growth which can't turn a boy into a man all at once, in the blink of an eye.

"The practice of 'open' concerts by leading rock club musicians and collectives is quite fruitful. In a 'mixed' audience it becomes especially clear 'who can make it.' This is helpful also to the musicians, who shouldn't count on undemanding taste. 'Populyarnaya mekhanika,' led by Sergey Kurekhin, usually holds its own with a new audience, because it creates a clever, sometimes even malicious, musical portrait of mass culture and exposes mechanisms which hourly transform the values which true culture puts at opposite poles into pounding rhythm. The element of captivation is not an end in itself here, but an artistic convention, which in no way applies to a rock club group like 'Model.'"

"Today the rock club has a lot of interesting groups," says S. A. Isayev, head of the Komsomol Obkom's Culture Department. "They are already mature and strong enough to broaden their contacts with the public. These include the groups 'AVIA' and 'Akvarium.' Festivals show that other groups are also developing in skill. Perhaps we should no longer limit ourselves to behind-the-scenes concerts, but to set up more frequent meetings between musicians and the most varied audiences and establish communications with creative young people who don't always have the opportunity to go to a rock club. Why not organize a series of special concerts for students in creative vuzes, if the musicians themselves are interested? The Young People's Palace also provides the rock club with organizational and technical help in holding festivals. However, it seems to me that we are not working actively enough with the rock club.

"Overall the creativity of amateur collectives and individual musicians seems to a certain degree contradictory. The artistic is combined with the unartistic, the genuine with the fake. One would not want the best groups, who have won the audience's attention, to given in to the undemanding portion of the audience, but to lead young people. Into battle? By all means! But in the name of high goals, not out of false self-confidence.



"We expect the groups who are members of the Leningrad Rock Club to demand more of themselves, of their creativity. And then the door to a genuine, wide audience, to 'Lenkontsert,' to 'Melodiya' Company will be opened to them, as it has for musicians who have overcome their growing pains and the unwillingness to pay attention to the mass audience's opinion."

Today fate is the rock club's patron. To what extent can the club itself determine the logic of its fate?

12809

CSO: 1830/568

# LETTER OFFERS ALTERNATIVE FOR RIGA MOTORCYCLE GROUPS

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 87 p 3

[Letters from A. Andreev, private in the Guards and A. Briedis, instructor of technical and military sports of the Riga DOSAAF raykom, and editors' commentary under the title of "Fostering Masculine Attributes, In the Streets . . . or On the Race Track?"]

[Text] Hello, club "4 + 2"!

I decided to write you after reading an article entitled "Childhood Is Over" in a special edition. I too am a motorcycle enthusiast and have been associated with these kids for three years now. I. Yerashov, who was asked by the club to talk about the Leningrad motorcycle groups, is right: people really know very little about us, they think we are hooligans and the police will not tolerate our presence on the streets and highways.

But why does no one know about us? It is not as if we hide ourselves and avoid meeting people. We gather in public places! And we are not one of life's phenomenon, we are life itself for guys and gals! There are already quite a few of us. Anyone who wants to join us need only come to Dvortsovaya Square or to the "triangle" near Admiralteystvo at the end of April.

I doubt that Valeriy Kovalev was a genuine motorcycle enthusiast. Well, unless it is possible to call what we do childish. For you see, motorcyclists are fostering the finest masculine attributes -courage, independence, the ability to take risks and be constantly on the alert.

Therefore, we break the law. We do this in two instances: speed -always, the rest of the time -when the State Automobile Inspection Committee makes us. They prohibit us from riding at night, so we have to take to our heels. This is not difficult to do, if we observe our motto: "One for all and all for one."

Perhaps Valeriy considered this childish. But I, just like him, am now serving in the army, and this has not dampened my enthusiasm. How is it possible to forget the thrilling feeling of speed, the cold, hard wind in your face, the smell of the Neva and the steel horse, which you alone control? There are guys among us who have already served in the army and have families, but even they

do not consider themselves childish. And, despite what many believe, they will not automatically grow out of it.

Is it even necessary to grow out of it? The public wants us to become an official youth association. But we are opposed to officialdom.

You need to write about us so that people know who and what we are. I look forward to more articles from you about the Leningrad motorcycle groups.

A. Andreev, private in the Guards.

We have been hearing more and more about motorcycle enthusiasts recently, and it is extremely encouraging that the Central Television Office, newspapers and magazines have finally decided to become better acquainted with this issue. However, it is distressing to realize that both Moscow and Leningrad appear only today to have "discovered" these groups of kids on motorcycles in their streets, who blindly imitate the outer appearance and behavior of Western motorcycle groups about whose antisocial and at times even racist and Fascist tendencies they are apparently unaware.

Here in Riga, motorcycle groups appeared sometime around the beginning of the 1970's; however, literally a couple of years later they became completely "dispersed" among motorcycle sections and clubs which provided anyone who owned a motorcycle or moped with the opportunity to participate in interesting competitions. However, I believe a list of the types of these competitions alone speaks for itself: motorcycle orientation, cross-country racing, trail, motor rally, track racing and skiioring (races where skiers are towed by motorcycles), which has grown rapidly in Latvia, almost to the level of a national sport, and every weekend in winter, almost a thousand participants gather at the republic's many racetracks.

None of these competitions are "sham" or "amateur", they are conducted at the highest level, in accordance with all the rules. The impressiveness of these competitions is demonstrated by the prizes which are furnished, for example, by the newspaper of the Latvian Lenin Communist Youth Union Central Committee, SOVETSKAYA MOLODEZH, and the State Automobile Inspection Committee of the Latvian SSR. A tournament of the youngest motorcycle sportsmen, Zolotoy moped, recently attained the status of a club of the All-Union Lenin Communist Youth Union Central Committee, a rank which even the older sportsmen can envy.

As for Leningrad . . . . Let us say that we have been wanting to tell Leningraders about skiioring for a while now, in fact we have been trying to do this almost since the middle of the 1970's, but the organizations which should apparently be interested in such a contact are for some reason reacting unenthusiastically to it. It is as though we were proposing something completely unentertaining, although skiioring is not interested in creating a spectacle. Do the Leningrad Komsomol, DOSAAF committees, VDOAM [not further identified] councils and sporting societies find this matter shallow and superficial?

I can recall that about ten years ago, there was a club for motor sportsmen in your city, LenKAMT [not further identified] that participated in extremely

interesting motorcycle orientation tournaments in the cities of the USSR. Whose wise head was responsible for liquidating KAMT? Why has nothing new appeared? Why do people close their eyes to the obvious need for young motorcycle enthusiasts to test their courage and ability to control the "iron horse" under difficult conditions? Look at how many adolescents on their mopeds and motorcycles are threading their way along roundabout routes in Yekki during motorcycle cross-country competitions in order to watch the experts of their favorite sport perform; what envy can be seen in their eyes! What if they were allowed to ride on the racetrack . . . . But where is that racetrack? On the way home in a stream of cars, their own hands pump the "gas", and later, in a vacant lot somewhere, they make rather clumsy attempts to raise their machines onto their back wheels.

It is time to put an end to "stagnation!" Left to its own devices, the demand for popular motor sport in Leningrad will be satisfied in unpredictable ways, unless interested and enthusiastic people tackle the matter. Give motorcycle enthusiasts the opportunity to test themselves on the racetrack or cross-country track, and they will stop doing this in the streets and highways, placing other people's lives in jeopardy.

You have plenty of places for carrying out wide-scale motorized sports - "skioring" tracks can be equipped with ice from the bay and motorcycle competitions can be held at the car racetrack, Nevskiy Circle and racetracks built in new housing developments. We need only create a "focal point" of interested people and organizations, primarily, the Komsomol, the State Automobile Inspection Committee, VDOAM, Palace of Pioneers and stations of young technicians.

We hope that club "4 + 2" will also take an active part in solving the problem. We, in turn, are also ready to help and provide cooperation and an exchange of experience.

Photos: at the racetrack; each motorcycle owner can test his strengths in the sport and obtain a rating for weekly cross-country competitions on mopeds; - there are special racetracks for this in every rayon in Riga.

Photos by V. Paegle and the author.

#### Our Commentary

Envious. Yes, we realized that there was no other way to express our feelings after discovering the contents of the envelope sent to the club from Riga. In addition to the letter and photographs, we found programs for months of mass defense work carried out by DOSAAF committees in conjunction with a wide variety of organizations, as well as color competition brochures.

We completely agree with Aleksander Aleksandrovich Briedis: having indeed discovered that motorcycle enthusiasts are making their presence increasingly felt in our city, we simply spread our hands in desperation, as if to say, what are we supposed to do with them? They break the law, place the lives and



health of citizens in jeopardy and look as though they are going to break their own necks. They should be prevented from riding, and be arrested and punished to teach them not to do it again.

After all, when the topic of conversation is safety and what is dearest to us, human life, there is no harm in punishing. This, incidentally, applies to any participant in highway traffic, be it a driver or a pedestrian. For evidence that, as can be seen, motorcycle enthusiasts have taken their arrogance too far, turn your attention if you will to the "program" announcement of Aleksandr Andreev concerning instances when motorcycle enthusiasts break the law. How can this be permitted, do the laws not apply to them? They should be punished for their violations, but for some reason we have stopped at the punishment itself, at the simplest thing, at that which is "lying on the surface," since when we punish, attention is paid only to the fact of the violation itself, the motivation behind which no one is interested in in this particular case.

Let us turn again to A. Andreev's letter. What is it that causes motorcycle enthusiasts to ride at dangerous speeds through the streets and flee from the police? Fostering of the finest masculine attributes, believes Aleksandr. The romanticism of speed, the smell of the Neva . . . to boot! You have to agree, the goal itself is not really that bad. Aleksandr's letter is convincing proof of the existence of that need which A. Briedis also mentions: to test oneself, teach oneself how to control a powerful machine under any conditions. The means by which this goal is achieved is another matter, in this instance we will not yield to the motorcycle enthusiast.

So, what is the solution? How can the goal and means be reconciled? Aleksandr warns that any attempt to turn motorcycle groups into an official organization is doomed to failure. If such an organization is presented as good boys who ride down the street in uniform rows with a Komsomol instructor at their head and who are peacefully asleep in their beds after 10 o'clock, it is obvious that nothing will come of it. But what if someone comes up with a less primitive idea?

It is understandable that a wide variety of suggestions could be made. But for starters, look at the "Riga version" once again - is it that bad? We are very interested in the opinion of Leningrad motorcycle enthusiasts concerning this issue. Incidentally, we hope that they have not all been called up for military service, and we also hope to receive letters from those who will be gathering on Dvortsovaya Square at the end of April. We do not believe that "active" motorcycle enthusiasts are that shy.

We are also awaiting a response from the organizations which A. Briedis lists in his letter. WE ARE ENVIOUS. How about you?

12793

CSO: 1830/595

LENINGRAD DAILY QUESTIONS ORIENTATION OF 'PRESTIGIOUS CHILDREN'

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 87 p 1

[Article by Sergey Grachev under the rubric "Point of View": "Children...of Prestige"]

[Text] Returning from school after classes, the third-grader with tears in his eyes complained to his grandmother that he still hadn't gotten an imported running suit. "All my friends have them, am I any worse?!" "What kind of class and what kind of children are these!" complains our reader. "They wear gold earrings, know the prices for Japanese "Sharps," and discuss what their fathers do..."

This is one letter to the editor, but it contains a problem which is probably being discussed today in many families. Of course, they are not discussing the problem of buying imported running suits -- we all want our children to dress better and live more interesting lives than we, but the categorical nature of their demands, the particular despotism of fashion is perplexing. Perhaps it's not just fashion!

Long ago our language was enriched with the epithet "prestigious" -- things, schools, vuzes, and finally, professions. Somehow these concepts unnoticeably but lastingly entered our home, taking root in our consciousness. And, although without pleasure, we reconciled ourselves, accepting them as inevitable, like an evil accompanying the growth in well-being. But today one pays attention more often: a few items are one thing, but our system of values is another. It's one thing when we adults consider it, but another when children assimilate it. And it is no accident that one recently can hear a previously unthinkable phrase from teachers -- "prestigious child."

What is it? "These are children from families where there is a very strong orientation to status symbols," my younger son's teacher explained to me. You immediately notice them in any class. They know not only the foreign companies that produce running suits or radio equipment, but also with whom it pays to become friends, whom one can visit on one's birthday because they have a video recorder, and whom one can't. And, you know, it's more difficult for me to work with these children than with the most "difficult."

It is probably time to think about where these status symbols are leading our children. Recently at the Main Department for Popular Education they told me how certain parents are defending the right of their offspring to study, let's say, music instead of undertaking socially useful labor, what a fuss has now been raised around the English schools, and how certain parents are formulating their children's life plans.

Where this orientation will lead one can easily trace if only from how sharply competitions for different city vuzes differ, how unjustifiably high a percentage of high school graduates see themselves in the future as translators of foreign languages, film writers, or diplomats. But society needs an extremely limited number of specialists in Japanese or foreign trade. One asks, what will the rest, who don't enter prestige vuzes on the basis of competition, become. They will look at themselves more critically and choose another profession -- or... Unfortunately, very often they will very simply wait for the next examination and, in the mean time, having established themselves, temporarily, as laboratory workers or messengers or whatever, will prepare for entrance examinations, assimilating not only course material, but the psychology of a temporary person, his position, his attitudes, and his concerns.

But is a blind orientation to prestige fraught with only errors in choosing a profession? You'll agree -- it is aimed at possession, not at work, at material values, not moral ones, thus condemning one to spiritual poverty. So let's think what kind of values we are promoting before our children's eyes, and whether we ourselves are using the right criteria.

12809

CSO: 1830/568

IZVESTIYA INQUIRY PROTESTED BEFORE FINDINGS ARE PUBLISHED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Mar 87 p 1

[Unsigned article under the rubric "Openly About Openness": "Refuting the Yet Unpublished and Even Unwritten"]

[Text] The letter to IZVESTIYA was written by a resident of the city of Fatezh, Kursk Oblast, V. Yevseyenkov, a former school principal, the chairman of a kolkhoz, the director of a special vocational school, presently teaching in a vocational school. Here is the gist of the letter, in the following few lines: "I have been in this unbearable situation for 6 years: under investigation, tried, convicted...I am not guilty of anything, but for all these years I was not allowed to leave the city. If they close one file on me, they start another one right away; again I have to sign the paper prohibiting me to leave, again I become a person under investigation." IZVESTIYA's own correspondent Ed Polyanovskiy went to Fatezh to verify the information in the letter. That means, as always, he has to visit every organization involved in the case, to examine the documents, to talk to everybody concerned. Whether to write about his findings—this question, as is the journalistic practice, remains open until the completion of the investigation.

But the arrival of the correspondent was seen in a different light in Fatezh.

Even before the end of his stay there the newspaper received a cable: "We resent Polyanovskiy's befriending crook Yevseyenkov. Demand your intervention. The School Collective."

It would have been possible to ignore the anonymous cable, as things of this nature are unfortunately not a rarity. But there was also an official, not anonymous, letter being written at one of the local offices in very much the same words and, we stress, at the same time, which was sent to two places simultaneously: to the chairman of the party control board under the CPSU Central Committee and to the editor-in-chief of IZVESTIYA.

We do not wish to quote the demeaning epithets generously applied by the letter writers to V. Yevseyenkov. But we will quote verbatim everything they said about the journalist who went there to follow-up on the complaint.



"And now a correspondent from IZVESTIYA arrived at the rayon to check on his 'case.' The correspondent, as is evident from everything, wants to exonerate him in everyone's opinion. His approach to verification of facts in Yevseyenkov's case put us on the alert. Comrade Polyanovskiy's attitude to Yevseyenkov is obviously partial. How can Polyanovskiy get to the truth in this matter if he constantly visits Yevseyenkov at home, if he meets and talks only with the people that were pointed out for him by Yevseyenkov?"

Even when he was talking to us he was in no hurry to write down facts on his pad that were not "for Yevseyenkov", but he made notes of any information in Yevseyenkov's favor.

We have gotten used to trusting our press and the truthfulness of its publications; we feel assured that every publication organ always stands guard on fairness and is the true helper to the party in its fight against negative phenomena.

We do not know whether the material summing up the visit to our rayon will be published in the newspaper. We are just very concerned about the objectivity and truthfulness of the materials that might appear as the result of such methods of fact-finding.

In conclusion we want to say that we, as communists were deeply moved by the words from the resolution of the January CPSU Central Committee plenum, which says that we must rid ourselves of time-servers and careerists, of those who compromise the name of party member and Soviet officials; we must fight against greed, the tendency to accumulate possessions, and against immorality and that we must do it according to the strictest party rules and Soviet laws, holding responsible those who try to shield crooks and embezzlers. Signed: A. Kharchenkov, chairman of the Fatezh CPSU Party Commission, member of the CPSU since 1961, participant and disabled veteran of the Great Patriotic War; M. Mikhaylovskaya, chief of the CPSU General Department, member of the CPSU since 1957.

FROM THE EDITORS: We would have erred against the truth, had we said that this was a unique situation, the correspondent is still on assignment, nobody knows yet what he has written in his note pad, or what will be published, or if it will be published at all, but the denial has already been written, sanctified with signatures and directed to the necessary offices. Tactics of forestalling, attempts to discredit both the "complainer" and the person who follows-up on the complaint--this method of fighting openness [glasnost] has been used for a long time before glasnost was ever mentioned. But what is dangerous, is the threat that former exception threatens to become the rule--to use any means to strike the first blow even before the newspaper with the undesirable item comes out. We have already written about one such attempt to refute what was not only unpublished but unwritten as well. See our articles: "How a Chairman Was Fired" (IZVESTIYA, 1968, No 360) and "Refutation" (IZVESTIYA, 1987, No 37). Many other "refutations" have accumulated in the newspaper archives. The

letter from Fatezh is just one more attempt to find a way to fight glasnost while paying it lip-service. As our recent experience shows it is not only anonymous cables, sent on behalf of the collective, that are used, but also letters with numerous signatures, which were, of course, collected without the knowledge of the people and the organizations involved, but strangely enough exactly reflecting only their position and nobody else's. What are these people hoping for? For the possibility, it seems, to replace an open discussion with a talk behind closed doors. The authors of refutations of unpublished materials pursue this very purpose: to avoid publicity. This and not the desire to defend the truth and safeguard the newspaper from mistakes can be implied from their letter.

If we have a habit of trusting our press, as Comrades Kharchenkov and Mikhaylovskaya point out, then why be so much on the alert, why try to find something criminal in all of this, with whom and how many times did the correspondent talk, whom did he visit and whom did he not, what did he hasten to write down and what did he not--all these factors contribute to the technique and not the result of journalism. If we stand up for the just cause, why feel so panicky: will they or will they not publish the story? Glasnost is not a journalistic privilege or a one-way street; it means having the possibility to prove and uphold the truth and do it openly and fairly, using real facts.

And there is another very important point that we would like to mention. It is doubtful whether this particular way of fighting glasnost could have become so widely used, if the authors of similar "denials" were not quite confident that they could do it with absolute impunity. Were that to the contrary, they would not have taken the risk of manipulating the facts so easily, of using labels, of misinforming their audience. As to the matter of V. Yevseyenkov, it has been discontinued again. However, it is already a topic of particular argument.

13329/12851  
CSO: 1800/477

STUDY ON INTRA-, INTERFAMILY SOCIAL RELATIONS IN YEREVAN

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI V SSSR: SERIYA 1 -- PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO  
KOMMUNIZMA (REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL) in Russian No 1, 1987 pp 126-128

[Review of book: "The Population of Yerevan: Ethnosociological Studies"  
edited by Yu. V. Arutyunyan, and E.T. Karapetyan, Yerevan, Publishing House  
of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR, 1986, 250 pages]

[Text] During the years of Soviet Power, Yerevan's population has increased by more than 30 times, surpassing one million. This growth has occurred primarily as a result of migration. Prior to migrating to Yerevan, 41.9 percent of urban residents and 38.8 rural residents were working. The share of those of working age was 50.4 percent among returnees from abroad, 45.7 percent among those who migrated from cities in other USSR republics, 38.8 percent among rural residents, and 35.2 percent among those who migrated from other ArSSR cities (PP 35 and 36). The highest share of professionals and skilled manual workers was among urban residents from other USSR republics, followed by residents of other ArSSR cities, then by returnees from abroad, and finally by rural residents (p 40). Of urban residents who migrated to Yerevan, 27.8 percent came from large industrial cities and capitals in the USSR and foreign countries, 27.2 percent from medium-sized cities, and 44.9 percent from towns and settlements (p 42).

Those who move to Yerevan from other ArSSR cities have the highest rates of social mobility. The relatively "old" age of returnees from abroad and adaptation difficulties slow down their social advancement. Social mobility is considerably higher among men than women. The rate of social mobility is higher among those who first enter the workforce in Yerevan than among people of older generations. In the context of the current age structure, there is a trend toward "increased social integration of groups" which occurs as a result of "social and economic development of Yerevan and the previous place of residence, as well as due to the changing nature of the move to the capital" (p 59).

In the 50-and-over age group, 39.4 percent of returnees from abroad and 41.2 percent of former rural residents maintain close ties with neighbors and compatriots. Among manual workers, 43.0 percent and 36.2 percent, respectively, maintain such ties, and among professionals, 31.2 percent and 20.4 percent (p 62). Urban residents from other republics tend to maintain

such ties the least. In the 18-29 age group, while ties with neighbors, compatriots, and family members weaken considerably, stable relationships with members of the working collective, friends, and acquaintances grow in importance. The younger generation shows a relatively greater "openness" in their ties. It is also clear as a result of massive urban development, "districts" of returnees from abroad will disappear, as will those of the "old-time Yerevan residents," residents of the villages incorporated into the city, etc. Consequently, conditions that help preserve ties among neighbors and compatriots will be eliminated.

The average household size in Yerevan was 4.5 in 1970 and 4.4 in 1979--the highest of all capitals of union republics and for the nation's urban population as a whole. This is the result of the homogeneous national composition of Yerevan's population and the type of apartments and structures. The retention of the large average family size despite the sharp decline in birth rates is due to complex family structure of large households. Thus, among households comprised of five or more members, 14.8 percent is made up of regular families and 85.2 percent of families with complex family structure (p 119). Among families with complex structure, 84.8 percent are formed with relatives on the husband's side, 10.5 percent on the wife's side, and 5.0 percent are mixed (p 121). Single persons make up only 3.0 percent and childless couples 4.5 percent of all households (p 124). These are the lowest figures of all USSR nationalities.

In Yerevan, "social structure is closely tied to the family's place of origin, in conjunction with which it impacts the nature of intrafamily relations" (p 139). There is a discernible trend toward democratization of intrafamily relations, even though the overwhelming majority of males still do not participate in "disrespectful" types of housework: "very few Armenian men can, without risking ridicule, confess to their relatives or even friends that they help their wives cook dinner, much less do laundry or ironing, and very few Armenian women are brave enough to brag that their husbands assist them in doing housework" (p 143). Interestingly, if a woman works outside the home it is considered a deviation from the norm. "Almost as a rule, it is acceptable for a woman to get a job only if the family is in a financial difficulty and always with the husband's permission" (p 144). In unskilled labor households, only 9.0 percent of married women believe that happy life requires, aside from the family, an interesting job (p 145). Highly trained professional women place "interesting job" higher on the scale of their values. Despite the fact that professional activity of the latter category of women substantially increases the volume of their responsibilities, the level of satisfaction with family life is much higher among them than among laborers (p 145).

The closing chapters of the book discuss the current state of marriage ceremonies and the role of leisure in the development of a balanced personality.

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12892/12851

CSO: 1830/585



LAKE BAYKAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION BEGINS WORK

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Jul 87 p 6

[Interview with Yu. A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Hydrometeorology and Monitoring the Environment, by V. Denisov: "Baykal's Special Conditions"; date and place not specified]

[Text] As has already been reported, the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On measures to ensure the protection and efficient use of the natural resources of the Lake Baykal basin in 1987-1995," which corresponds to the decision of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR and which caused the great satisfaction of the Soviet people, was adopted. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA published the report from the meeting by the party-economic activists of the Buryat ASSR and the Irkutsk Oblast which examined problems connected with implementation of the decree. In accordance with the decree, an interdepartmental commission was formed to monitor the condition of the natural complex of the Lake Baykal basin which has begun its work. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's questions are answered by the chairman of this commission, Chairman of the USSR State Committee on Hydrometeorology and Monitoring the Environment, Yu. A. Izrael.

[Question] Yuriy Antonovich, as is known several decrees have been adopted on problems of protecting Lake Baykal. They have been of great value, and the ecological situation has improved in certain measure. Nevertheless, they have been unsuccessful in completely implementing the planned measures--first of all due to the indiscipline and irresponsibility of many users. Nor was effective monitoring of the accomplishment of measures for the conservation of nature organized. Now a large-scale integrated program is planned for the protection and efficient use of Baykal's natural resources. How will the lessons of the past be considered in its implementation?

[Answer] The new decree defined the specific responsibility of ministries and departments for improvement of Lake Baykal's ecological situation. The interdepartmental commission is required to ensure the conduct of a single nature-protection policy in the Baykal basin and to examine how the enterprises and organizations are accomplishing planned measures and observing the special regime for the use of natural resources. It is important to prevent in good time the possible adverse effect of economic activity on the condition of the environment and the lake's ecological system.

A very rigid system of ecological monitoring is being introduced in the Baykal basin. Special attention will be paid to zones of increased danger. These are the Selenginsk shallows, the section of influence of the Baykal pulp and paper combine, and the northwest region which is adjacent to the route of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Line. As is known, by 1993 it is intended to reclassify the pulp and paper combine as furniture assembly production and, two years earlier, at the Selenginsk pulp and cardboard combine it is planned to put into operation a closed water-supply system. But there is talk not only of halting industrial and domestic runoffs into the basin. A coastal protective zone is being established where, from next year, it is forbidden to cut heavy-utilization timber. Navigation is being regulated on Baykal and the rivers which empty into it, especially in the period of spawning of omul stock. The floating of logs and their shipment over the lake in rafts will stop. Units for the purification of exhaust gases will be built at enterprises of the entire region prior to the end of the 13th Five-Year Plan. The transportation of petroleum products on Baykal is being reduced to the minimum. Other necessary measures are also planned. Tourism and rest bases will be developed in areas adjacent to the lake. This is a good deed, but even here it is necessary to proceed from the region's special conditions and to preserve the inimitable landscape, plant and animal world.... This means that the clear organization of tourism is needed.

[Question] Already this year a general concept should be developed for development of productive forces in the Baykal basin with recommendations prepared for the creation of a combined territorial scheme for the protection of nature in the region of the lake. We should like to learn of the basis of the future scheme.

[Answer] At the first session of the interdepartmental commission information on these questions was heard from the deputy department chief of Gosplan USSR, G. Ya. Kukushkin, and the first deputy chairman of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician A. A. Trofimuk. The development of productive forces in the lake's basin will proceed with consideration of its special features and the strictest observance of the requirements of ecological safety. In particular, the construction of new and the expansion of operating enterprises may be permitted in exceptional cases only by the RSFSR Council of Ministers. A suggestion is being examined for the regionalization of the Baykal water-protection zone, proceeding from the varied stability of the sectors to man's influence. It is planned to improve nature-protective activity in the same direction. Strict standards are being developed for permissible influences on the lake's ecological system. All this will also serve as the basis for the preparation of a scientifically substantiated combined territorial scheme for the protection of Baykal which includes, which is extremely important, a scientific forecast of possible consequences of economic activity and timely measures for their prevention. For this purpose, scientific studies and monitoring of the environmental conditions in the region are being expanded by forces of institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR State Committee on Hydrometeorology. A branch Institute of Ecological Toxicology will be put into operation. After analysis by Gosplan USSR, an organizational plan for the preparation of a general concept of development of productive forces in the Lake Baykal basin will be sent to all participating departments.

[Question] At a meeting of the party-economic activists of the Buryat ASSR and Irkutsk Oblast many proposals and additions to the planned protection measures were expressed. In your opinion, which of the proposals may be adopted?

[Answer] I believe that we should adopt all reasonable proposals at the basis of which lies concern for preserving the unique natural complex. Take such a source of contamination as the intraregional transfer, by atmospheric currents, of substances ejected by enterprises of the Angaro-Irkutsk industrial center. Because of this, up to 25,000 tons of sulfates per year fall out on the water surface of Baykal. Therefore, we should insist on measures which ensure the clearing away of air waste. Many other proposals are also causing approval--for example, those connected with the creation of national parks where tourist paths will be laid out and places will be set up for spending the night and cooking.

In the process of preparing the decree, there were many detailed discussions of various questions and even arguments. The discussion among the participants in the meeting in Irkutsk caused the future 67-kilometer pipeline to lead away the runoff of the Baykal pulp and paper combine to the Irkut River. The Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences insisted on the construction of the pipeline back in 1973. This proposal was also supported by the vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, A. L. Yanshin, who proposed constructing a pipeline with a smaller diameter. But in the discussion, it was proposed to do without a pipeline altogether--they were disturbed by the possibility of dumping even a small amount of contamination into the Angara through the Irkut and by the cost of laying it through the rocky watershed.

In the course of preparing the decree it was shown that the quantity of contaminants in the Angara from the runoff of the BTsBK [Baykal pulp and paper combine] will be dozens of times lower than that permissible, and on the Irkut River there are no water intakes for drinking--the population uses underground sources. Nevertheless, an automated station for monitoring the quality of surface water will be installed on the Irkut River. Thus, the decree decided this question in favor of Baykal and threw back doubts. The decision on the construction of the pipeline follows from the necessity to stop the dumping of runoff water from the BTsBK into Lake Baykal as soon as possible.

The pipeline should appear as early as next year, that is, the dumping of the runoff into Baykal from the combine will stop five years before it will be reclassified. Thus, a reduction of the load onto the lake will be accelerated. The pipeline will also be required after the conversion of the combine to furniture assembly production for there will also be some runoffs in this case. In addition, the runoffs of all villages located here can be withdrawn through the pipe. In short, the laying of the pipeline is a measure, I repeat, which is exclusively in favor of Baykal. Nevertheless, the ecological study of this project will be conducted so as to disturb as little as possible the places where the pipeline will pass.

[Question] One of the "sore" points which gave rise to Baykal's problems was the shortage of publicity and the inability and, at times, even the reluctance to consider in full measure the opinion of the broad public. What is being undertaken in this sense today?

[Answer] A shortcoming of publicity actually engendered many interpretations, including those which do not correspond to reality. In addition to specialists of the State Commission on Hydrometeorology, other ministries and departments, and scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences the interdepartmental commission included representatives of party and soviet organs of the Buryat ASSR and Irkutsk Oblast, the writer V. G. Rasputin, and the journalist L. N. Morozov. By the way, they were charged with preparing for discussion at one of the sessions the question of the role of public organizations in the protection and efficient use of the Lake Baykal natural complex. We will inform the public of the course of all discussions and decisions adopted through the press. I can add that the sessions of the commission will be conducted quarterly, and the next one will take place in September in Baykalsk. The agenda has already included questions on standards of permissible effects on the lake's ecological system, on development of a general concept for the development of productive forces in the Baykal area, and of the ecological study of the laying of the pipeline. A scientific and practical conference will take place simultaneously where the scientific aspect of these problems will be discussed. Then, at sessions it has been decided to examine plans for the scientific research work of ministries and departments connected with the protection of Baykal, the expediency of chlorinating runoff water in the basin of the lake, the course of implementation of the decree on Baykal by various departments, and other questions. All the commission's sessions will be open.

In conclusion, I want to say that the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers defined a broad program of absolutely specific actions. The task is now to implement consistently and accurately the measures envisioned by this important document.

6367

CSO: 18000775



MOSCOW GORKOM ON CHANGE TO MULTI-SHIFT SYSTEM

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 87 p 1

[Article: "In the Moscow Gorkom of the CPSU"]

[Text] At its regular session which took place on 10 June, the buro of the CPSU's Moscow gorkom [MGK] examined the question of the course of preparation of the collectives of Moscow enterprises and organizations for the transition to the two- or three-shift work system.

It was noted that the conversion of highly-productive modern equipment to the multi-shift system is one of the important socio-economic tasks in the process of intensification of Moscow's national economic complex. The Muscovites' socialist obligations envisage a noticeable increase in the equipment's work shift coefficient. During the time which has passed since the 26th city party conference some favorable results have been achieved in this work and at the enterprises the load of the machine tool park has been increased and the use of new equipment has improved.

Through the removal from the enterprises of obsolete and physically worn-out equipment production areas are being released, 25 percent of which are used to improve the working and living conditions of the workers.

The traffic schedule of the city passenger and suburban railroad transport and the operation of medical and children's institutions, trade and public catering enterprises, clubs, and sports structures are being improved. In particular, fixed trips of buses, trolley buses, and trolley cars are being introduced; the duration of operation of polyclinics, children's institutions, and extended day groups in the schools has been increased; night dining rooms and snack bars and aid stations are already operating at many enterprises.

At the same time, the gorkom buro noted that thus far this work has not provided the expected results. At the majority of enterprises, the required increase in the use efficiency of the production potential was not achieved and preparation for the changeover to the two- or three-shift system was dragged out. Only in May-June did a number of party raykoms make a serious analysis of the actual state of affairs. Organizational and indoctrinational work nevertheless does not ensure the realization, in the production collectives, of the fact that the intensification of production is being accomplished in the interests of the city and of each Muscovite and permits solving important social problems.

Many economic leaders and party committees are not implementing the recommendations of the CPSU's MGK concerning the necessity to accomplish, at the beginning of July, basically the conversion of highly-productive equipment to the multi-shift system, groundlessly putting off the accomplishment of this task to the end of the year. As a result, the machine-tool park of the city has been reduced by only 6,700 units.

Party committees and buros often have a conciliatory attitude toward slowness displayed by some economic leaders in the removal of obsolete equipment. At a number of enterprises measures have not been adopted for the placement of communists and questions of the organizational, engineering, and social support of labor and the living conditions of the evening and night shifts have not been completely solved.

The buro of the CPSU's MGK required that the departments of the CPSU's MGK and party raykoms decisively improve organizational and political work and use all the means of its influence to unconditionally ensure at the Moscow enterprises the multi-shift system for the use of equipment and direct the efforts of branch science toward a rise in the technical and economic level of production.

It was stressed that under the conditions of the workers' growing participation in the control of production and the transition of enterprises to self-financing, special importance is acquired by economic universal compulsory education and the mastery of the contemporary work style by all leader cadres. It is necessary to bring into conformance with the multi-shift system in production the system for the work of party committees, trade-union organs, and management and technical engineering personnel.

The Moscow gorispolkom, MGSPS [Moscow City Council of Trade Unions], rayispolkoms, and the leaders of associations and enterprises have been charged with the solution of social and organizational problems which ensure the normal vital activity of the labor collectives under conditions of the two- or three-shift operating system. It has been recommended that measures be adopted for the more complete use of the auxiliary equipment of the Moscow enterprises to produce additional products for the city's needs. It was proposed to Glavmosavtotrans [Main Administration of Vehicle Transport of the Moscow City Soviet] that it operate the motor vehicle fleet more efficiently and not permit the idle standing of new vehicles.

It was proposed to the Moscow People's Control Committee that it intensify the control of the operation of the machine-tool park in the evening and nighttime and the proper use of production areas which have been released, and that it devote special attention to enterprises which have a large quantity of uninstalled equipment.

The session of the buro of the CPSU's MGK was attended by the first secretaries of party raykoms and leader personnel of the ispolkom of the Moscow Soviet and its main administrations.

The buro of the CPSU's MGK also examined other questions of the activity of the city party organization.

## KHARKOV OBLAST RESIDENTS POLLED ON POOR CONSUMER SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 22 July 1987 carries on page 2 a 3,400-word article under the rubric "'IZVESTIYA' Round Table" titled "Local Production Goods: Discussion of Problems in Satisfying Consumer Demand" recorded by E. Gonzalez, A. Kleva and V. Romanyuk. The roundtable took place following a sociological survey of 225 people which found that "85 percent of those questioned never had the opportunity to express their opinion concerning the goods which they use. Trade, industry and service workers simply did not turn to them." While most of the discussion focuses on the need to improve local production of needed consumer goods, it also contains results from the survey of consumers.

"Consumer opinion concerning the provision of manufactured goods in high demand: notably improved, 5.3 percent; somewhat improved, 35.2 percent; no change, 30.4 percent; somewhat worse, 15.9 percent; significantly worse, 7.7 percent. The remainder found it difficult to reply."

"Consumer opinion on prices for manufactured goods: higher price for better goods is justified, 20 percent; prices are sufficiently high, 22 percent; prices are rising and quality is worsening, 37 percent. In the remaining responses there were so many provisos that it is difficult to put them in any sort of group."

"Consumer opinion on the possibility of obtaining a needed item: always find it in the stores, 2 percent; not always (rarely) find it in the stores, 77 percent; needed goods are not found at all, 17 percent. The remainder did not decide which group to join."

Kharkov obkom First Secretary V. Mysnichenko and other oblast officials took part in the discussions. Also present were guests from Moscow: USSR Gosnab Deputy Chairman A. Bochkov, USSR Gosstandart Deputy Chairman I. Isayev, USSR Electrotechnical Industry Deputy Minister Yu. Nikitin, USSR Gosplan Deputy Department Head N. Novikov, and USSR Minselkhovmash Deputy Head of Production Management A. Badyukov. UkSSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman G. Dzis, UkSSR Minister of Local Industry Yu. Bondar and others attended from Kiev.

[Full text will appear in the JPRS REPORT SOVIET UNION: ECONOMIC AFFAIRS]

CSO: 1830/618

## OGONEK EXAMINES KAZAKH HOUSING VIOLATIONS

Moscow OGONEK in Russian No 16, May 87 pp 6-7

[Article by OGONEK Kazakhstan Correspondent Yuriy Lushin: "Life Beyond the Brick"; first paragraph is source introduction]

[Text] Social justice--that is the sole criterion. Yuriy Lushin, our correspondent in Kazakhstan, describes what happens when this principle is forgotten.

Usually it would all start with the erection of a blank wall (the higher the better), behind which construction would be in full swing (at a rate the leading companies in the world would envy). Swiftly, in various oblasts of the republic, cottages, hunters' cabins, and two-story towers would spring up behind the walls. When the parquet floors in the towers were polished to a mirror gleam; when tapestries were hung on the walls and crystal chandeliers from the ceilings; when ivory billiard balls began to roll about on the green baize; when the saunas were filled with clouds of healthful steam, and the swimming pools next to them with water of the purity of ice crystals--then is the time to post a guard at the gates, and to set up a "brick" on the roads leading to the residences. There is, you know, a kind of road sign which simply means: "Entrance Forbidden." And incidentally not for everyone--"one's own" people, or "necessary" people would read the sign in their own way: "Welcome." There "beyond the brick" a different sort of life was led, different from ours. There they rest from their proper speeches, which they intone at party conferences or at meetings of working collectives; there in a narrow group they would secretly decide matters which for them were more important than matters of state, trying to extract the maximum benefit for their own personal gain. There, intoxicated by their power, they decide the fate of the people they find suitable and unsuitable; and there they intimately make their plans for the advancement of their relatives in service. There, "beyond the brick," it is not necessary to pretend, to play at honesty and adherence to principle; there they can just be themselves: lovers of adulation, power, and earthly blessings--at government expense. There, behind their blank walls, they felt that they were omnipotent... Behind the wall, at least. That is, they were just a little bit afraid of the people who had given them their power and their rights, as well as their obligations and responsibilities--the people, whom they had very soon forgotten. What a pitiful fate! To live in fear of your own



people. Or were they not afraid that those who had given them the power would take it away? But that is just what happened...

Not all that long ago, A. Askarov, formerly first secretary of, first the Alma Ata, and then the Chimkent party Obkom, was able to do everything, as they say. He was able to "not interfere" with the selection of instructor cadres for the VUZ's in the capital city on principles of kinship or shared nationality, or with protection or acceptance of students according to the same canons--which led to a distortion in the national make-up of both the former and the latter, and ultimately to serious failures in the international education of the young people. He was able to force the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, for the sake of achieving the famous Kazakhstan billion pounds at any cost, to give up the last kilogram of their fodder and seed grain. Incidentally, it was not even for the sake of the billion, but just for show and for his own personal glory, that the billion was guaranteed in a certain period of time. He was able to give an unwarranted promotion to one who had been punished, as he promoted L. Bekzhanov (having made him first secretary of the Chardarinskiy party raykom), who had fled Uzbekistan under threat of prosecution (L. Bekzhanov has since been expelled from the party). And, knowing of millions of exaggerated reports at the Chimkent lead plant and the illegal award of 141,000 rubles in bonuses, he was able to submit its collective for a state prize (and in 1984 the plant was awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner).

And now this omnipotence of Askarov corrupted people! In spite of the failures in housing construction; and in spite of the ever increasing queue for housing, he managed to erect a private house for himself and for his distinguished guests at the Sary-Agach Sanatorium (where the construction of a purported 12-unit apartment house cost more than half a million rubles). He set himself up in regal luxury in his private house. A small trifle in comparison with this was his 233-square meter hunting cabin, situated on a lake at the other end of Chimkent Oblast, where he used to vacation privately and hunt. So that his trip would not be dusty, a 14-km asphalt road was laid to his home, as well as an electric power line and a telephone cable. The high wall, the "brick" and the guard are speak for themselves.

Askarov, owing to influential contacts, was able to advance his son to the position of department head at the Alma-Ata party obkom, and his son-in-law to the very same position on the capital city committee. But he was also able, should he become angry, to deprive a person of his post, even if that person worked a long way from Chimkent: for example, in the republic party central committee. Thus, having become "cross" with an official at the administrative organs department of the central committee, V.I. Siskov (who, as member of an inspection brigade of the CPSU Central Committee delved too meticulously and honestly into the affairs of the Chimkent Obkom). Askarov "expressed dissatisfaction with him," and this expression evidently was sufficiently strong that as soon as the commission departed, the inspector was instantly whisked off to other duties.

It seemed to Askarov that it would be that way forever. But a fresh wind of change began to blow; a cleansing wind; a wind of truth. Not long ago, Communists of primary party organizations expelled Askarov from the party, and

appealed to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to look into the legality of his having been awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor and other government awards. But you see in a year and a half someone relieved him of liability before the party. But who? This will become clear a little later on; for the time being let us become briefly acquainted with certain others who are fond of the life "beyond the bricks," the more so since they all bear mutual responsibility.

D. Bekezhhanov also considered himself omnipotent; he was the former assistant to the former first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, D.A. Kunayev. Just like his chief, Bekezhhanov loved the hunt, and illegally maintained an entire arsenal of rifles. He hunted on a grand scale, and even used aircraft. And everywhere he went he was wined and dined free of charge. Many people were openly afraid of Bekezhhanov, and it goes without saying not because of his passion for poaching. They knew that he is capable of slander, calumny, arranging forgeries; that he could interfere in the investigation of criminal cases, leading to relieving the criminals from liability. He lived by the rule--"I'm the boss, and you're a fool." A sad fate awaited those who tried to disobey him or to check whether this or that order truly came from the first secretary of the republic central committee.

Taking advantage of his high position, he unjustifiably interfered in the selection and assignment of cadres, and found supervisory positions for his relatives and close friends. Thus, after steady pressure on the leadership of the Alma Ata UVD [Internal Affairs Department] and the republic MVD [Internal Affairs Ministry] S.A. Suleymenov, Bekezhhanov's brother-in-law, was appointed deputy and later first deputy chief of the UVD (since removed and expelled from the party). At the same time the amoral behavior of Suleymenov was being hushed up; on the other hand, his next Order was awarded, forgive the pun, out of order, ahead of time. Without waiting and without even registering, Bekezhhanov's older sister (who lived in another oblast) received a three-room apartment with improved layout in the center of the city, and his son was nominated for an order by the Administration of Affairs of the Central Committee. That same son, by the way, very rapidly received another three-room apartment... With the active support of Bekezhhanov and once again with the aid of the former Administrator of Affairs of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, A. Statenin, one Yesimzhanov, who had been previously convicted for corrupting a young girl, was settled into a four-room apartment with improved layout. For what services? He was simply a fellow countryman of Bekezhhanov and that's all it takes... Having committed a serious crime, M. Akuyev, deputy commander of a special GAI [State Automobile Inspectorate] division (to clarify: the division performed escort duties for government trips), who was at first dismissed from the police authorities, expelled from the party, and placed under surveillance, was not only restored to his duties and to the party, but was also promoted and was subsequently named chief of that very same division (He has since been arrested for an accumulation of crimes)... Also unjustifiably restored to the party through the efforts of Bekezhhanov, bypassing the party control commission, was Abakanov, formerly first secretary of the Shetskiy party raykom in Dzhezkazgan Oblast (And today, it goes without saying, justice has triumphed). Bekezhhanov had defended many people and absolved them of responsibility: Akhmetov, director of Kazakhtelefilm; Smykov, chairman of the Alma Ata Kolkhoz; Kovinko, general director of the

poultry meat production association, and so on and so forth. Some of them have already been convicted, some are en route to conviction, and all have been relieved of their party cards. One would have to be deaf and blind not to understand that Bekezhanov hardly defended these rascals altruistically.

V. Vladimirov, another former assistant of D.A. Kunayev, unlike Bekezhanov, did his hunting not in the wilds but in the literary thickets. A member of the Union of Writers, over the past ten years he published--according to far from complete data--over 100 literary works. The magic of his position flung wide the doors of publishing houses for him, and enchanted the editors. It would be amusing if it were not so pathetic to think that had Vladimirov been the first secretary's assistant for a few more years, he would have surpassed Simenon and Dumas and even Agatha Christie. It was only in the sales department that it was rather tight for our champion; for some reason the readers did not queue up for his creations. But his honoraria did not suffer from that. Over the last five years the Zhazushy Publishing House (PISATEL) gladdened the readers with four volumes of Vladimirov. The magazine PROSTOR he simply considered his own, and was published in three or four issues every year, taking up from a third to half the space. Incidentally there were also more pleasant moments: for example, issue No 12 for 1981 devoted 182 of its 204 pages exclusively to Vladimirov's texts. Certain writers, critics and reviewers tried to stop this high-ranking glory hound. But Vladimirov's revenge was swift and ruthless. Galina Chernogolovina, chairman of the Council on Russian Literature at the secretariat of the republic union of writers, was relieved of her duties without reason; fired from his position at PROSTOR was writer Viktor Miroglov; and PRAVDA correspondent Yuriy Shpakov, among the most honest of journalists, was smeared in the republic press for his critical article and was finally forced to depart Alma Ata. (An interesting detail: Shpakov many years ago had written about corruption in the building of luxurious private houses in Kzyl Orda by high-ranking officials.) And Kazakh writers Yu. Gert, F. Chirva, A. Dubitskiy, T. Madzigon, and Academician Ye. Buketov were openly disparaged. Do you recognize the signature of Askarov and Bekezhanov here? They shared their experiences, evidently... No, I haven't forgotten the personal insult of Vladimirov. But on the other hand it was dispelled in a strange manner: first he forgets to pay union dues in the amount of 65,450 rubles; then a mere trifle slipped his mind--an honorarium in the sum of 36,500 rubles, the receipt of which he concealed from the party organization; and his party dues, naturally, he paid only when the deception was uncovered. In the light of all the aforementioned is it truly surprising that thanks to the former leadership of the central committee Vladimirov had little to fear--he was given a reprimand, and in consequence, only after a long time had passed was he expelled from the party.

Yes, the former officials were not fond of paying. They loved to take, to grab, and to arrange entertainment at government expense. Reveling in their perquisites, Bekezhanov and Statenin with whom we are already acquainted, together with the former chief of the Economic Administration of the republic Council of Ministers, A. Lysyy--just the three of them, with no passengers--took a pleasure trip on a TU-134 airliner from Alma Ata to Khabarovsk, and



from there, to Magadan and Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy. At whose expense? Naive question. For what purpose? Well, just to buy a few things that are not for sale in Kazakhstan...

The people of Alma Ata remember a splendid exhibit of Yugoslavian furniture. But little did they know that after the demonstration this costly furniture was dragged off to the apartments of a small circle of responsible public officials (more aptly, irresponsible) from among the republic's administrative officials. The partition was conducted by Statenin and Lysyy, whom we already know (he did not forget himself, it goes without saying), together with the former director of the vacation house of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, T. Kaspakov. They divided the suites, one might say, "according to labor": the one who proposed the most ingenious method of evading the law, or to put it bluntly, stealing, steal, that one got the most. Incidentally, the competent--as they say in detective novels--authorities are currently investigating these matters. By the way, it is already known that the foreign exhibit was bought up not at retail but at wholesale prices. This innocent trick allowed the industrious thieves to obtain the furniture for almost 30,000 rubles less than it was worth. They economized, so to speak...

Now they are all starting to repent and heap the blame on one another, asserting tearfully that they, they say, are little people; that they were only carrying out the will of higher authorities, and so on. The poor dears: they lived dishonestly, and now they are unable to honorably answer for their dirty deeds--they are simply unable; they forgot how to tell the truth long ago. The syndrome of protectionism and collective safety; and ties of kinship, ethnic group and criminal associations corrupted their hearts. But perhaps the worst of all is that they corrupted so many themselves. Of course a strong spirit and an honest person will remain his own person under any circumstances. And that is why the membership was made up of the weak. And those they could not buy were defamed and slighted in every way; in general they balked at nothing in so doing, as did for example a special favorite of Askarov, the former first secretary of the Abayskiy party raykom in Chimkent, Mustafayev--for a long time Mustafayev engaged in bribe-taking with the aid of blackmail, provocations and even direct threats of death to public officials and members of their families. Moreover, he did this even knowing of his forthcoming arrest. Perhaps he thought that Askarov would get him out of trouble one more time--Askarov, who thought of himself as Uly the Great?

In a strange way the concept of doing business--which we are accustomed to think of as a combination of professional knowledge and ability, involving honesty, adherence to principle, and decency--was turned upside down in the republic. No, among the former officials, a businesslike person was considered one who "knew how to live;" who had ties of kinship or close acquaintance in higher circles; who professed the principle, "You scratch my back; I'll scratch yours." I'll get you a car without the waiting period, and you get me materials for a dacha. I'll get you a position at the university, and you get my children into the VUZ, or the children of my relatives or friends, without taking the entrance exam. I'll get you an apartment by going around the law, and you pay me--a bribe... The variations multiplied. "Businessman" G. Dmitriyev, former chief of the Chimkent Oblast passenger transport administration, organized a system of bribery and collective safety,



drawing into the system nearly 700 people. Could an atmosphere of democracy exist in such a collective? He himself took bribes and carpets, furs and radio equipment, and bonds of course. A still "better businessman" (but he had a higher position) was former Kazakh SSR Minister of Motor Transport O. Karavayev, who had ensnared nearly a thousand people in a criminal cartel of bribery at the Karaganda Motor Transport Administration, from whence the minister was nominated for his post...

Personnel questions were resolved in the republic secretly, in a narrow circle of specially trusted persons, without considering the opinion of the working collectives. Therefore, for example, in the VUZ's family ties and protectionism flourished. For example, at the Kazakh State University, almost 100 people were employed because of ties of kinship; at the Kazakh Polytechnical Institute, 46 people; at the Rudenskiy Industrial Institute, 44; and at the Alma Ata Institute on the National Economy, 35... The examples could go on.. Did this do a lot to support democratization of life in the VUZ? And was an atmosphere of openness, criticism and self-criticism, and adherence to principle created in the collectives?

They, the departed, used to boast of their Kazakh hospitality: that is why, they say, they built the private houses, dachas and various hunting cabins, so that they could properly receive their dear guests. Yes, the Kazakh people are truly kind, generous and cordial. How many orphans did they shelter during the war years, and then raised them as well and made them part of Kazakh family life. How many Russians even now bear Kazakh surnames, because they consider those who raised them their parents. This is indeed true Kazakh hospitality, the kind remembered by the envoys from Russia who together with the Kazakhs cultivated the virgin lands. This hospitality is understood by the wayfarer, saved from thirst in the Kyzyl Kum by a shepherd met by chance. I was such a wayfarer. It is not for nothing that the Kazakh people coined the saying: "If you meet a man on the steppe, make him happy; perhaps you are seeing him for the last time." This saying reflects perfectly the selfless, kind spirit of the Kazakh people: Make a person happy not because tomorrow he'll make you happy, but simply because you've met him. The ex-officials used to jeer at this native wisdom. Their "hospitality" was always based on self-interest, on the calculation that it should serve as a kind of advance on future guest services. How could it occur to anyone to hide genuine cordiality and kindness behind a blank wall, behind a "brick," as they did, specifically, in Petropavlovsk? For its inhabitants, the pine grove near Lake Pestroe was a sacred place: even before the Revolution the workers used to gather here for [illegal] May Day celebrations, to listen to the fiery speeches of Bolshevik Valerian Kuybyshev (whose name, incidentally was given to him later. Here the first Pioneer Camp in Northern Kazakhstan was opened; here people were inducted into the Komsomol; here city meetings were held; and here they loved to relax with their families... But then on the road to the lake there appeared the aforementioned "brick" and the high wall, behind which two two-story private houses were erected.

Probably for more effective defense, the private house was decorated with granite, marble and parquet; and the house was furnished with costly furniture (One billiard table cost more than 1,500 rubles). It is interesting that he placed no value at all (according to the documents) on one of his favorite

decorations. The "defense" attained a special scale with the arrival of high-ranking guests from the republic's capital, or simply the guests of such high guests. Then a great white yurt was placed on the second story for such an occasion (It turns out to be a house within a house), which must have been, apparently, the highest level of Kazakh hospitality. In the yurt there was, of course, beshbarmak, and on a separate platter the head of a black ram for the most distinguished guest; and kumys, and something a bit stronger; and flattering speeches and toasts. For the sake of fairness it must be noted that subsequently both private houses received the designation of branches of the Voskhod Hotel, but with the proviso: For especially important guests. According to documents, maintaining this super-branch cost the state almost 45,000 rubles a year; wages for the servants (not counting the militia guard) amounted to 14,500; the electricity burned up over 2,000 rubles, and telephone calls talked out 1,200... However, one searches in vain in the documents for the posts and the names of the "high-ranking" personages and the "important" guests. Strange. These documents, it turns out, seem to have been forgotten too.

I wish to repeat that such prestigious facilities were put up in many oblasts in the republic (In that same Severo-Kazakhstan Oblast described above, the "branch" hotel was not the only one by far) There is no sense in describing them all in detail: there's not enough paper, and the picture turns out to be depressingly monotonous. I would only note that they were built, as a rule, in the most beautiful and picturesque places; in the resort zone of Borovoye; on Lake Luksay; in mountain gorges; and if worse comes to worse, in the Botanical Gardens, as was the case in Bakanas (Well, there wasn't anywhere else; everything else is desert and sand). Throughout the Bakanas Electoral District, by the way, they traditionally elected D.A. Kunayev as a deputy to the republic Supreme Soviet. And between them they linked up all the residences; all luxuries, of course, at government expense. Well, why for example, did they furnish the dacha of the Alma Ata gorispolkom with crystal chandeliers costing thousands, and expensive furniture, hardly suitable for a dacha? And why at the very same time was the republic chronically behind in satisfying the demands of its co-inhabitants for housing? And why, over the course of 10 years was the task for building a tuberculosis hospital in Alma Ata not carried out? And why are other such projects in the republic in the same category: the framework of the Borovoe tuberculosis sanatorium has been under construction for 14 years, and the Chingan tuberculosis sanatorium for the eighth year? After all the level of tuberculosis patients in the republic exceeds the national average by more than one-and-one-half times, and in certain oblasts by two to four times.

At this time the government of the Kazakh SSR has put an end to all of the "prestigious" accommodations--the "small" hotels; the hunters' cabins; and similarly "ingenious" private houses. On their grounds, 350-bed hospitals are being opened; polyclinics capable of caring for 500 patients; children's sanatoria with space for 160; and Pioneer camps accommodating almost 2,000. Dormitories have been expanded by 1,500 beds and hotels open to the public by the same amount; 305 families of invalids and veterans of the Great Patriotic War, and families with many children, have received apartments. Social justice is being revived in the republic, and broad publicity is being given to the cases of those who are fond of the "life beyond the brick." A program

called "Housing-91" has been worked out and is being implemented. Today we may state with all sincerity that the Kazakh people have displayed with new force the true internationalism inherent in them and the very highest and respectful attitude toward all nations and nationalities. The nation properly understood and condemned the negative nationalist displays of a certain portion of youth of extremist orientation last December in Alma Ata. Many of them, incidentally, were drawn into those events by force, threats and blackmail. The people have formed a correct estimate of these demonstrations as an uprising by the petty bai [rich landowners in Central Asia], opposed to the restoration of social justice.

But the glasnost to which our party is summoning us, and the affirmation of the principle of social justice as the norm of social life will place ever-stronger barriers in the way of those who love to live the "sweet life" at government expense.

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## ADJARIANS SETTLE NEW VILLAGE IN EAST GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 May 1987 carries on page 2 under the title "Pirosmani and the Pirosmanians" G. Butkhuzi's 1,000-word article about a new village, named Pirosmani in honor of the great Georgian self-taught painter, that has been created in Tsiteltskaro Rayon [eastern Georgia]. It is inhabited exclusively by young families from Adjara's overcrowded Khulo and Shuakhevi rayons, who have volunteered to come here and build a better life for themselves.

The resettlement process actually began last January (construction of the first dwellings started a year before that), and already some 110 families are lodged in 92 dwellings. Eventually, 381 separate dwellings are to be built. The reporter notes that there are many more applicants for the program than can be accommodated as yet, but he emphasizes that there is no danger of depopulation of the Adjarian districts where the settlers originated.

Figures are given on the size of the sovkhoz (specializing in grapes and livestock), land for which was allocated from nearby kolkhoz lands, and projected output and deliveries to the state are also noted. In addition, householders have been allotted tracts of land and been given free trees to plant.

There is a brief profile of Vano Pirosmanashvili, the director of the new sovkhoz, stressing his excellent track record in turning more than one losing Tsiteltskaro farm around and serving in the rayispolkom and RAPO. It is also noted that all six brigade leaders in the new outfit are Adjarians.

Of the planned infrastructure, public facilities, and other amenities (school, department store, medical center and the like), nothing has been completed as yet except housing. Pirosmanians still have to go to the rayon center Tsiteltskaro to get food and supplies, in fact. But this situation will not last for long: it is anticipated that by fall, villagers will be raising much of their own food, roads will be paved, and more Adjarians will be coming to join them. "Let Pirosmani prosper and multiply, and may many new villages blossom on Georgia's earth!"

In one brief passage there is an attractive and bucolic description of the Tsiteltskaro community of Samtatskaro, which was also settled entirely by Adjarians some time ago, the implication being that this is what Pirosmani will become.



## GEORGIAN CULTURE WORKERS VISIT KINSMEN IN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi LITERATURULI SAKARTVELO in Georgian No 19, 8 May 1987 carries on page 5 under the title "Meetings in the Ingilo Country" [Ingilos are ethnic Georgians inhabiting westernmost Azerbaijan] an unsigned 300-word article reporting a recent visit by Georgian cultural representatives to the Georgian ethnic community in Azerbaijan's Kakhi Rayon. It was part of a joint gathering in the Kakhi Culture Palace, under auspices of the Kakhi Peoples University and Georgia's Grem-Nekresi [Kvareli Rayon] Peoples University, to celebrate "The Friendship of the Georgian and Azerbaijani Peoples." The rectors of these Peoples Universities are Firidun Kocharli of Baku and Dzhemshid Giunashvili, respectively; the latter is a deputy director of Tbilisi's Oriental Institute.

Talks and discussions dealt with relations between Georgian and Azerbaijani writers; Azeri poetry in translation; scholarly contacts; and answers to numerous questions posed by members of the two ethnic communities.

The same day, the Georgian visitors met with their ethnic kinsmen in the village of Alibeglo and on the Dzhaparidze Kolkhoz. They discussed the Ingilos' various labor activities, successes, and "current problems" [aktualnyye problemy].

## RESETTLED SVANS TO HAVE NEW COMMUNITY IN SOUTHERN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 May 1987 carries on page 2 R. Akhpatelov's 700-word article "A Community for the Highlanders. Settlers from Avalanche-Prone Districts Will Live here," which describes work now underway to build what will eventually be a community of 100 homes for Svans who are to be relocated permanently from Mestia Rayon. The site of Akhali Orbeti, as it will be called [in Tetrtskaro Rayon], is in an attractive mountain setting 50 kilometers west of Tbilisi that has been chosen especially to appeal to the Svans. Construction workers of Tbiltonnelstroy's Detachment No 13 as well as equipment operators who most recently worked on the Roka Tunnel are working overtime to ensure that the first 24 dwellings are finished by autumn. The two-story buildings are designed for large and small families. They will be provided with outbuildings, garages, individual heating systems, and household plots. The community will eventually include schools, kindergartens, a club, and shops.

The work is being participated in by members of the nearby Orbeti Sovkhoz. Building materials have been promised by Tsekavshiri and other republic outfits, also Armenian construction workers. One brief passage, however, mentions a shortage of building materials.

## STATION ON NEW GEORGIAN RAILROAD STILL UNCOMPLETED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 May 1987 carries on page 3, among numerous other Letters to the Editors, a 300-word item signed by three war and labor veterans complaining that the new train station in Tetrtskaro, which was "opened triumphantly" in December 1982, is still

uncompleted and its various components are in "deplorable shape." The new [Marabda-Akhalkalaki] railroad was supposed to bring economic progress and many other benefits to the district, but things have not worked out that way; reference is made to the similar plight of "other stations in Tetrtskaro Rayon" as well. The station does not yet have an operating freight yard, access roads, or a track facility [putevoye khozyaystvo], with the result, inter alia, that freight recipients have to travel to Marneuli or Bolnisi. In addition, the railroad workers' 60-unit apartment building lacks heating and water. The station itself, for that matter, is also unheated. The complainants blame the lagging work on two particular construction trains belonging to Kavkaztransstroy.

#### ETHNICALLY MIXED GEORGIAN CITY WELCOMES SVANS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 May 1987 carries on page 4 under the title "Friendship City" R. Rusia's and D. Bitsadze's 1,200-word article concerning traditional and ongoing intensive and fruitful efforts to foster internationalist friendship in the multi-ethnic city of Marneuli, where Russians, Georgians, Azerbaijanis, and people of a dozen other nationalities work and live in harmony. Now, numerous Svan families brought down from disaster-stricken Mestia Rayon have become the grateful beneficiaries of these Marneuli traditions, having been warmly received, housed in well-appointed apartments, and given every kind of help to settle in and begin their new life.

Among other measures, Marneuli party, Komsomol, and other organizations launched a drive to set up a judo school for Svan youngsters; it is already in operation, very popular, and branches may be set up to accommodate increasing numbers of applicants. The Marneuli Komsomol also persuaded youth camps in neighboring Tetrtskaro Rayon to admit Svan youngsters. School uniforms and supplies have been provided free of charge as well.

The article's pervasive emphasis on "peoples' friendship" entails several foci: Work with youth; a newly instituted Rahip Mamedov Club (in honor of of the Azeri soldier who died rescuing flood victims in western Georgia); plans to create a 1,000-square-meter Youth Esthetics Training Center (for arts and crafts); a Russian Literature Lovers Club within the Peoples Friendship Museum, sponsored by organizations in Tbilisi's Kalinin Rayon and the Tbilisi Peoples Friendship Museum; the harmonious work of numerous named small and large ethnically-mixed labor collectives; the work of Marneuli's party organizations; Marneuli's four Political Indoctrination Centers; and others.

All in all, Marneuli lives up to the proud boast on the sign adorning its gateway: "Marneuli Is a City of Internationalist Friendship and Brotherhood."

#### ARCHEOLOGIST DENIES URGING HALT TO CAUCASUS MOUNTAIN RAILROAD

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 May 1987 carries on page 3 under the title "Big New Prospects in Georgian Archeology" a

1,300-word article by Doctor of History K. Pitskhelauri, a department head in the Archeological Research Center of the Institute of History, Archeology, and Ethnography, concerning the scientific, cultural, and even practical economic benefits of archeology, and noting the bright prospects promised by the 5 May 1987 joint Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers decree on all aspects of archeology now and in the future. One of the main themes during discussion preceding the decree was the need to coordinate archeological work with economic and social development.

Doctor Pitskhelauri devotes the final third of his article to a clarification of his own (and his fellow archeologists') position with regard to any dangers posed to architectural and other archeological treasures by the construction of the Caucasus Mountain Railroad, a position which he stated in an interview but which was reported wrongly ("freely interpreted") in TBILISI [the capital city's afternoon newspaper] on 29 April. In a discussion with railroad project specialists, they stated that thorough study of all archeological aspects along the planned route "could take 25 years at the present rate." At no time, however, was the question of "halting the project" brought up, only the question of monument protection. Hence, the interview as printed distorted Pitskhelauri's actual position. He also complains that he was misquoted on other matters.

It is essential, in dealing with this complex problem, that all persons concerned take care to work out their position within their own speciality, lest "dilettantism" intrude. At any rate, the position taken by archeologists is in accord with that of the republic's leaders.

Earlier passages concerning the various benefits of archeological work focus particularly on recent findings in the revived Udabno district (Sagaredzho Rayon) where it was discovered not only that metal-working there goes back to before the Christian era, but also that there are substantial iron ore deposits in the vicinity which could be exploited again.

#### FEUDING, HARASSMENT HAMPER GEORGIAN HOLOGRAPHY PROGRESS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 May 1987 carries on page 3 under the title "Why So Much...Hatred?" T. Metreveli's 3,100-word article recounting long years of harassment suffered by the Optical Research Department of the Cybernetics Institute, in particular the Holography Laboratory, at the hands of its neighbor [actually, apparently, its landlord], the Georgian affiliate of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute for Problems of Organization and Control [henceforth, the Affiliate] under the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Although Department Head Shermazin Kakichashvili has long been famous for his significant contributions to Soviet and world holography, his staff has been badly neglected by its parent, the Cybernetics Institute, and has had to put up with intolerably cramped working conditions. As a result of the above factors, Georgian holography's potential contributions to all manner

of theoretical and practical applications have hardly been realized at all. Much of the laboratory's work has had to be curtailed or halted.

These problems date at least from 1980, and in August 1982 KOMUNISTI published an open letter about the matter addressed to Georgian Gosplan, the Science and Technology Committee, the Presidium of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, and other concerned organizations. A decree was promptly passed by "higher organs," stipulations of which include expanding the Department's quarters and separating it from the Cybernetics Institute to become an independent sector under the Academy's Presidium. But no action was ever taken, and in this case--as so often happens--"fate favored those who are stronger and have better patrons," namely the Affiliate.

The author recounts in detail the kinds of harassment inflicted on the Department by the Affiliate, including tampering with door locks, hiring workmen with pickaxes to break in walls (resulting in damage to costly equipment), installing steel gates to prevent access, cutting phone lines, and other tricks designed to force the Optical Department out of its quarters. The feuding has been characterized by mounting "escalation of tension," issuance of "ultimatums," and "threats of annexation."

Brief quotes from written statements by Department staffers and the director of the Affiliate, L. Gigineishvili, indicate that the Affiliate can at any time terminate the "contract" by which the Department occupies its quarters, and they suggest but do not spell out in detail that the problems in part stem from a dispute over facility repairs and remodeling. Brief allusion is also made to a Department staffer's claim that in fact the Affiliate's parent institute has been "out of existence since last year," a puzzle which KOMUNISTI's editors intend to investigate further: Whence the Affiliate's funding, anyway?

In an interview with the director of the Cybernetics Institute, Guram Kharatishvili, the correspondent makes it clear that Kharatishvili could hardly care less what happens to the optical and holographic research under his nominal jurisdiction--has, in fact, virtually "washed his hands" of the matter, is waiting for adjudication by higher organs, and is eager to be rid of the problem.

Ironically, an important holography symposium has been scheduled in Tbilisi in September and October, to be participated in by G. Denisyuk, the dean of Soviet holography. But the Cybernetics Institute leadership "poured cold water" on the project, and it has had to be picked up by the Polytechnic Institute.

In a related matter, KOMUNISTI on 30 May carries on page 2 under the regular whole-page rubric "The People's Watchful Eye" a 1,300-word article titled "Open the Way to Scientific Research!" by O. Kekelashvili, head of the Scientific Section in Tbilisi's Ordzhonikidze Rayon Peoples Control Committee, concerning the generally low state of practical results from scientific-research institutes located in that rayon. One-third of the article focuses on the Cybernetics Institute and traces its problems in part



to the neglect of technical-economic documentation with respect to thematic spending and anticipated economic effect. In recent years, outlays have greatly exceeded profits, owing to the fact that few developments are ever actually adopted. Moreover, investigation has shown that bonus funds have been distributed incorrectly, some productive staffers receiving nothing at all and others getting undeserved bonuses.

#### GEORGIAN SCHOOLGIRLS HELP CATCH BORDER VIOLATORS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 28 May 1987 on the occasion of Border Guards Day carries on page 3 Gruzinform correspondent T. Gendzekhadze's 400-word article about the successful efforts of members of a Young Friends of Border Troops detachment in an unnamed border rayon [presumably in Adjara]. Members of this particular detachment now have four border violators to their credit. The first three were caught "some years ago" with the help of 13-year-old Liana Margveliani. The latest one was caught with the help of 7th-grader Mzia Zoidze and 9th-grader Manana Beridze. While taking a stroll one day the girls spotted a suspicious man carrying a briefcase. While Manana kept her eye on him, Mzia summoned the border guards, who quickly apprehended the man. For their efforts the girls were awarded medals in a public ceremony.

The Young Friends of Border Guards detachment is very selective of who gets in, demanding toughness, alertness, bravery, and excellent grades. Detachment leader Tsira Alania, a 7th-grader, says that members get training in tracking, control strip observation, and the use of weapons. If need be, they can defend their land alongside the grownups.

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